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B.S.A. Prices GREATLY REDUCED Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

# The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A. PRICES Greatly Reduced Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV NO 47 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 24. 1926 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 27 Feb. | RAJPUTANA | | 16,100 |
| 6 Mar. | CHINA .. | MALOJAx | 20,837 |
| 13 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,100 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK o .. | | 10,602 |
| 27 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 31 ,, | CHINA† .. | | 7,952 |
| 3 April | NALDERAx .. | | 15,993 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* | 10,919 |
| 24 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 1 May | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 8 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,109 |
| 15 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,080 |
| 22 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,100 |
| 29 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |
| 5 June | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 12 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 19 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 26 | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 3rd Jly. | MOREA .. | | 10,918 |
| 10 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA .. | 10,902 |
| 17 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,500 |
| 24 ,, | DELTA .. | NALDERA .. | 15,993 |
| 31st ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 7 Aug. | RAZMAK .. | RANPURA .. | 16,585 |
| 14 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 21st ,, | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 28 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
oTerminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at dal reduced rates:—

**SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.**

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**
**Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.**

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 25th Feb. | GOLCONDA* .. | 5,316 |
| 25th Mar. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 8th April | MARGHA .. | 8,278 |
| 29th April | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 20th May | WARFIELD* .. | 6,060 |
| 10th June | Cargo Steamer .. | |

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

**P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.**

| 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Feb. | LAHORE* .. | China & Japan, |
| 28th ,, | MURISTAN* .. | China & Japan. |
| 2nd Mar. | DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA .. | Straits, China, & Japan. For Australia. |
| 22nd ,, | MIRZAPORE* .. | China & Japan, |
| 1st Apl. | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 11th ,, | NAGPORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 11th May | 'DELTA' .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA .. | Straits China & Japan. For Australia. |

*Will not convey Passengers.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.**

| 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Feb. | BANKURA .. | Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports. |
| 26th ,, | VASNA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 27th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports. |
| 1st Mar. | VITA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports. |
| 3rd ,, | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey Moor | G. B'acklock | 4305 | 21st Feb. | 6 Mar. |
| xHakata Maru .. | G. Matsushita | 5970 | 21 ,, | 24 Feb. |
| Singapore Maru .. | T. Hirokawa | 5859 | 18 ,, | 3 Mar. |
| Tokushima Maru | S. Kuba .. | 6976 | 7 March | 21 ,, |
| *Wakasa Maru | K. Teramoto | 6070 | 12 ,, | 25 ,, |
| xPenang Maru .. | K. Torii | 5214 | 21 ,, | 25 ,, |
| Genoa Maru .. | M. Shigyo | 6785 | 22 ,, | 5 April |

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

**REVISED PASSAGE FARES.**

| For | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Steerage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 200 | 140 | 100 |
| Hongkong .. | 475 | 320 | 215 | 148 |
| Shanghai .. | 530 | 354 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe .. | 600 | 400 | 268 | 170 |

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 ; Telegrams: 'YUSEN"

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

### BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

FOR

### 1926

### JEENA & CO.,

PASSAGE DEPARTMENT
POST BOX No. 849,
Gresham Buildings, 45, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

### THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road,
Telephone No. 20923.

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

**BANKING.**

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

**TRAVEL.**

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

**A WORLD SERVICE.**

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK. LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances rom Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half ear.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year r for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened n favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

### BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba,
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. H. RANDLE,
General Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | 100,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund ..... | 83,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kobe | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | London | San Francisco |
| Calcutta | Los Angeles | Samarang |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Singapore |
| Darien | Nagasaki | Shimonoseki |
| Dairen | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau. |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 602.

## BANKING.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid upto 30.6.25 ..... | 30,80,305 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 25,60,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hoshiarpur | Multan City |
| Allahabad | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montgomery |
| Amritsar | | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Amballa City | Jullundur | |
| Amballa Cant. | Jammu | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhelum City | Peshawar Cant. |
| Cawnpore | Karachi | |
| Calcutta | Kasur | Patiala |
| Delhi | Lahore City | Quetta |
| D. I. Khan | Jhang (Maghiana). | Rawalpindi |
| Ferozepore | | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lyllapur | Sialkot City. |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Hafizabad | Meerut City | Srinagar |

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
6, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Baghdad | Hillah |
| Bahrein | Karachi |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | £1,900,000 |
| Reserved Fund ..... | £ 800,000 |
| Reserved Liability of Shareholders ..... | £1,000,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

D. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

### EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corner Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co, B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

## INSURANCE.

# NATIONAL

## INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

## EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
,, ,, 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
,, ,, 1925 — Rs. **67,25,500.**

LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).

*Please send for particulars to :—*

**BRANCH SECRETARY** of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

### The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd

Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to :—

Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road, Hyderabad. (DECCAN.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS - - - - CHIEF AGENTS for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary
285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi. Nagpur
*Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.*

# ARE YOU INTERESTED?

IN

## Provision for Old Age or Against Premature Death

THE ONLY WAY

# A LIFE POLICY

WITH

## The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in S. S.

50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMPAY.

**FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.**
**AGENTS WANTED.**

### AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

### CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

### ACHES AND PAINS

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL**
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office : "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building, Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS
Apply for particulars to :—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

### DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

SOAP EXPERT, skilled in soap-boiling, required. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2750

WANTED—Experienced CLERK, knowing office-routine. Apply AMBALAL PARIKH, Narsy Khatao Building, Khandbazar.
A R2755

WANTED—A qualified ASSISTANT ENGINEER with experience of reinforced concrete work in buildings and able to do calculations for the same. Starting pay Rs. 250 p.m. An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, able to design and frame estimates. Starting pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1259, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26120

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS, everywhere to sell our fine Dust and Leaf Tea at Annas 6 and Annas 10 per lb. respectively. Apply THE CHEAP TEA TRADING CO., 52, Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.
A R2746

NOTICE—The Director, Labour Office thanks all the persons, who applied for the 2 posts of Statistical Assistants, advertised by him and begs to inform the candidates that the vacancies have been filled.
A 26133

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS, for our branches in U. P. Cash security from Rupees 2,000 to 5,000 essential without which no application will be considered. Apply immediately stating along with other particulars (a) cash security you can give (b) the minimum pay acceptable. SECRETARY, U.P. Circle, Hindustan National Bank, Ltd., ALLAHABAD.
A R2705

WANTED AT ONCE—TRAVELLING and LOCAL AGENTS everywhere 12½ per cent. Commission or pay Rs. 125 p.m. for guaranted sale of Rs. 1,000 deposit Rs. 50 to 500 against goods entrusted for sale essential. Send one anna stamp for list terms, etc. THE FASHIONABLE CLOTH MFG., CO., Ludhiana. Tele. Fashionable Co. Estd. in 1916.
A R2748

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our Unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Batala. (Punjab.)
A R2504

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2717

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION by a young Gujarati Graduate, thorough businessman, expert in organisation, management, office routine, fully conversant with and competent to start and develop very profitable new lines, local or mofussil. Please write to Box No. 1261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2741

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TWO ROOMED flat, facing West, all conveniences. Apply to Capt. RANADAY, Thakurdwar.
C R2746

TO BE LET—GODOWN, large size, about 1200 square feet, with air and light. Ready early possession. Apply CHANDABHOY RUMJANALLY, Shop No. 271, Pavri House, Bazargate Street, Fort.
C R2754

TO BE LET—THIRD FLOOR of a well-ventilated new building at Khetwadi 5th Lane. Other floors occupied by Parsis only. But no communal preference. Apply personally:— DHANSUKHLAL DAMODARDAS, 41, Sonawala's Building, Third Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar.
C R2737

TO LET—For Parsis only, immediately, 2ND FLOOR, Nana Buildings, near Tardeo Bridge, open West. 4 rooms, kitchen, verandah, electric light, sanitary. Apply there KHANBAHADHUR KAPADIA or to Mr. MAMA, Pleader, Byramji Road, Bandra.
C R2742

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

NEW BRAND, best make, 3½ to 5 Tons LORRIES WANTED. Also 3½ to 5 Tons Trailors, suitable to be attached to Fordson Tractors. Immediate delivery. Apply to TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay with particulars.
N 26136

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED for a Saraswat of good position in life, a girl between 20/25 in good health and of a respectable family, either a virgin or a widow. Correspondence strictly private. Apply Box No. 1260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2736

## MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY AT PAREL, good prospects. No opposition, to be sold immediately at sacrifice. Apply at once Post Box 98, G.P.O., Bombay.
G R2744

DEAFNESS CURE: AUROLEUM MIRACULUM (Miraculous Ear-Oil). An infallible Remedy for Deafness, Headnoises, whether caused by Chronic Nasal-Bronchial Catarrh, Influenza, other Fevers, Rheumatism, Fall, Injury to the Head, Sea-bathing, Discharge from the Ear, Violent Cough Shock or Quinine, excepting such Deafness existing from birth where the subject is also dumb. Auroleum banishes every other malady including earache and discharge from the Ear. Price Rs. 1-10-0 Postage Extra. If your Dealer cannot supply write to ALBERT TERRY & CO., Santa Cruz P. O.
M R2756

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

MACHINERY—(New or Second-hand) for Soap, Oil and Candle Works required. Send particulars to Box No. 1262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2749

FOR SALE—As new, never worked, electrically driven cask making plant by RANSOME & CO., England. Output 1,000 forty gallon casks per week of 60 hours. The machinery is also suitable for making hogsheads. Machines are independently driven by 110/115 volts direct current motors. For further particulars apply Box No. 1255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 26085

T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1852). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tendum Compound, Single Cylinders, Vertical and Horizontal, Wood working Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawings, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 13" x 16" and 11" x 19" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K

## PHOTOGRAPHY

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Reje, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

IF you wish to take thorough training in Pitman's Shorthand and Touch Typewriting call at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R2753

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE BOM. RENT ACTS with notes in English, Gujarati and Marathi by R. B. PAYMASTER. Price Re. 1/4, oppo. Goculdas Hospital.
L R2625

## PROFESSION.

RS. 300 Monthly Guaranteed.—Send no money but self-addressed stamped (½ Anna) Envelope and see how this sum can easily be earned in spare time. Either sex can work. Apply to A. H. COMPANY, Agra.
N R2747

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerit-er Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN THERMAE—Imperial Turkish Bath and Massaging Institute. Nurse attendance. Ash Lane, Back Paper Currency.
T R2743

LOOK HERE!—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

WHEN furnishing consult V. G. MAHARAJ, the only Indian carpet manufacturer in Bombay for Carpets Durries Coir mats (Glennrase), Mereweather Road, facing Taj Mahal's Garden.
T R2757

ART as taught in Italian Academics, is also taught in Bombay. Join the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, Thakurdwar. Attendance—any 2 hours daily between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. Low fees.
P R2466

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE CARDAMOM SALE NOTICE.

THE CARDAMOM SALES COMMITTEE brings to the notice of the Mercantile Public, that it takes up the sale of (7,000) seven thousands, tholams, Mysoregreen, Europeongreen Storegreen, Alleppey, Cardamom seeds etc., in Kombay branch office, and hence calls for tenders to their requirement in Tholam of Rs. 810 (eight hundred and ten) weight with a sum of Rs. 1,000 as damani to the president, Rao Sahib A. S. Alaganachettiar, Bodinayakanur, Kodaikanal Road, S. I. Ry. The tenders should reach the above President on or before 4-3-26. The tender forms shall be obtained from this Patrika Office.

Further particulars, if any, shall be obtained from The SECRETARY, Cardamom Sales Committee, Bodinayakanur, Kodaikanal, S. I. Ry.
C26119

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

| | per column inch per insertion |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8 0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions .. | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1925.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, who retires from Office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 26th to March 15th, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1926.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras on and after March 24th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 26th February, 1926, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
C26121

### ADVERTISEMENT.

GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT.

REQUIRED for the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, from May 1 next. Salary Rs. 150—300 according to qualifications. Free House. Apply with copies of testimonials to P. F. FYSON, Honorary Secretary, Cathedral, Madras.
26115

### READY COTTON AND YARN WASTE FOR SALE.

THE cotton and yarn waste as accumulated in the HINDOOSTAN MILLS, Jacob Circle, and the WESTERN INDIA MILLS at Chinchpoogly, is for sale. The offers for same will be received on Company's printed forms with a deposit of Rs. 500 on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1926, up to 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C26134

### THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.

WASTE TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the ready stock of waste, lying at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly. Tender forms can be had from the Company's Office, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. All tenders must reach the Agents' Office by the 2nd of March, 1926, with a Cash deposit of Rs. 300.
26090

### GINNING MACHINERY FOR SALE.

PLATT BROS. double Roller gins, complete with all parts, now working. Price Rs. 450 each, F.O.R. Calcutta. Apply to:—

GANES NARAIN HERDUTRAI,
10B, Central Avenue (South) Calcutta.
2728

### TO LET.

FROM 1st March, first floor of Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort. Apply
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
C26111 Solicitors.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE Carriages and Motor Cars of Guests attending the Garden Party at Government House on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1926, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD, and will leave by the UPPER GATE to be parked outside Government House grounds. The departure from the Garden Party will also be by the LOWER GATE.

2. On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the conveyance.

3. On departure, as conveyances come up, the numbers will be called, and should owners not be present on the platform their conveyances will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have licensed chauffeurs with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform, but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers allotted to them.

5. Guests are desired to note that no vehicle will be permitted to overtake another vehicle while passing up the lower drive, towards Government House.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 22nd February, 1926.
26132

### NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company at their FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on the 24th January, 1926, have forfeited shares bearing the following allotment Nos. 1, 13, 14, 19, 24, 36, 38, 60, 79, 86, 90, 95, 104, 105, 108, 109 115, 138, 140, 148, 149, 154, 157, 159, 162, 165, 174, 176, 181, 184, 185, 198, 203, 217, 218, 224, 225, 227, 237, 242, 255, 271, 277, 287, 289.

And it was resolved that the shares should be reallotted to the respective owners on their paying the call money with interest at 9 per cent upto date of payment by the 24th March, 1926.

By order of the Board.
M. S. NADKARNI & CO.
Managing Agents.
26135

### FOR SALE

HARDAS (Myrabollams), 850 bags (about 1,275 cwts.), at Kasarkod (near Honawar), and 629 bags (about 885 cwts.), at Divgi (near Kumta).

Separate tenders for each depot per bag and per cwt., with Rs. 500 as earnest money, should be sent to the undersigned at Honawar so as to reach by 2 p.m. WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1926.

For further particulars apply to DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, S. D. KANARA.
26116

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

COMMENCING from FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1926, to 31st March, 1926, the train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway will be as shown below:—

From 26th February, 1926, to 1st March, 1926, (both days inclusive).

| | 1 M Dn. Sunday only. | 2 M Dn. Daily. | 5 M Dn. Friday Saturday and Sundays only. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M |
| Neral Dep. | 5-25 | 10.10 | 17.00 |
| Matheran Arr. | 7.00 | 11.45 | 18-35 |
| | 2 M Up. Saturday and Monday only. | 4 M Up. Sunday only. | 6 M Up. Daily. |
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Matheran Dep. | 7-45 | 14.00 | 15-00 |
| Neral Arr. | 9-15 | 15-30 | 16-30 |

From 2nd March, 1926, to 31st March, 1926, (both days inclusive).

| | 1 M Dn. Sundays only. | 3 M Dn. daily. | 5 M Dn. Fridays Saturdays and Sundays only. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Neral Dep. | 5-25 | 10.10 | 17.00 |
| Matheran Arr. | 7.00 | 11.45 | 18-35 |
| | 2 M Up. Saturdays Sundays and Mondays only. | 4 M Up. Sundays only. | 6 M Up. Daily. |
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Matheran Dep. | 7-45 | 14.00 | 15-00 |
| Neral Arr. | 9.15 | 15.30 | 16-30 |

The accommodation for passengers by No. 4 M. Up on Sundays is limited.

This cancels poster notice dated the 30th December, 1925.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1926.
26124

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM the 1st of March, 1926, we shall remove our Office, from Palkhiwala Building, 33, Medows Street, to our old address at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, (above Marcks & Co., Ltd.).

Dated this 18th day of February, 1926.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
C26098 Solicitors.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of Ten Shares, Nos. 455418/455427 in the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, (In Voluntary Liquidation), standing in the name of Nandkeshwar Ghelashanker Brahma are lost, mislaid or accidently destroyed. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified within one week at the registered Office of the Company at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay; otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

Dated 23rd February, 1926.
C R2752

### LOSS OF BOND WARRANT

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Warrant No. 138, dated 28th June, 1923, issued in favour of the Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, per their then representatives, Messrs. M. Thakoredas and Company, covering 761 packages machinery marked

W L H/P 1014/1113, 1462/1575, 2442/2988 ex S. S. "Elysia" stored under Bond No. 423, dated the 25th May, 1923, in Wadi Bunder Warehouse, is LOST or MISLAID, and our clients, Manorama Chinubhai and Chaitanya Prasad Motilal, guardians of the minor Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, have applied to the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, to issue a duplicate, if the original is not produced or objections received within seven days hereof.

(Sd.) MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys of Manorama Chinubhai and Chaitanya Prasad Motilal.
C26119

## TENDERS.

### THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Association, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 1st March, 1926, for paving the rear courtyard and open spaces measuring approximately 41,623 sq. ft., in front of the New Cotton Exchange at Sewri with 1½" Shahabad slabs laid to required gradients with 12" blue stone and lime concrete bedding excavation about 15" to 18" in depth carting away surplus earth and cement pointing on top complete in every respect.

The Association does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 250.

By Order of the Board,
D. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 23-2-26. C26129

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons, having any claims or demands against the estate of PEREGRINO RODRIGUES alias PEREGRINO CARIDADE MANUEL RODRIGUES, late of Bombay, Christian Portuguese Inhabitant, a baker by profession deceased who died on the 11th day of October, 1925 and whose Will was proved in the High Court of Bombay on the 3rd day of February, 1926, by M. J. P. d'Andrade and Eliza Francisca Baptista, widow of the said deceased, the executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the solicitors for the said executors on or before the 11th day of March, 1926, at the undermentioned address after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and the said executors will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1926.

ANDRADE & CUNHA,
Solicitors for M. J. P. de Andrade and Eliza Francisca Baptista, widow of the deceased, executors of the abovenamed deceased.

Sorab House, Oak Lane, Bombay.
C26131

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) TYABALLY MAHOMEDALLY (Bugsa), (2) AKBARALLY SARAFALLY, (3) NAZARALLY MAHOMEDALLY, (4) NANABHOY AKBARALLY MAHOMEDALLY, (5) YAHYABHOY ABDULHUSEIN SARAFALLY, (6) SAFIABAI ABDULHUSEIN SARAFALLY, (7) ROOKAYYABAI SAMSUDDIN, widow of Abdulhusein Sarafally, (8) KIKABHOY SAMSUDDIN, MAHOMEDALLY, (9) JENABBAI SAMSUDDIN MAHOMEDALLY, (10) HUSEINABAI SAMSUDDIN MAHOMEDALLY and (11) MARIMBAI ABDULHUSEIN, widow of Samsuddin Mahomedally have contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. Nazarally Adamji Kotharia and Abdulhusein Essabhoy Bhajia the immoveable property a particular description whereof is hereunder written: All person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same (if any) known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Any claim or claims not made known to the undersigned as hereby required will be deemed to have been waived and the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Sandhurst Road (and East side of Doctor Street, Null Bazar), outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 248 square yards or thereabouts, being the piece of land known as Plot No. 21 on the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7008-8002 and Street Nos. 39 and 41; 88-98, bounded, on or towards the East by the piece of land known as Plot No. 22 of the said Estate, on or towards the West by Doctor Street, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by Sandhurst Road and which premises are at present in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1926.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C26128

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 1129 of 1925.

Re SHAH MOOLCHAND RATONCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shaik Memon Street, till lately carrying on business as piecegoods merchant at Ahmedabad in the name of Sha Moolchand Ratanchand and at Bombay and Aden in partnership with Parbhudas Radhabhai Amin in the respective names of Moolchand Ratanchand Amin and M. R. Amin & Co., and now in the employ of Shah Chandulal Dalichand & Co. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th April, 1926 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

C26130

## AUCTION SALES

### BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD, FORJET STREET.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land forming part of a large piece of land situate at Forjet Street admeasuring about 1,374 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 466, 442, New No. A/2290 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3411 (1) and Street No. 224 and bounded on the East partly by plot No. 17 and No. 18, on the West by a public road, on the North partly by a public road and by plot No. 17 and on the South partly by a public road and plot No. 18 and k.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land situate at Forjet Street, admeasuring about 24 square yards forming part of plot No. 18 and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 466, 442, New Nos. A/2290, A/2319, Old Survey No. 58, New Survey No. 1/7066 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3411(2) and Street No. 24A and bounded on the East partly by the remaining portion of plot No. 18 and by a public road, on the West by plot No. 2, on the North partly by a public road and the remaining portion of plot No. 18 and on the South by plot No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

### GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE DIAMOND RING.

On TUESDAY, the 9th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tejmal Bhagchand & Co. Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of H. H. the Maharana Shri Ranjitshingji of Barvani State, the Mortgagor.

1 diamond ring of about 4½ Ratis.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### MISTRY & CO
General Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.
27/29, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BLACK WOOD FURNITURE MARBLE FIGURES, BILLIARD TABLE AND BROUGHAM ETC.

Auction Sale at "Napean Grance" next to Dubash Bungalow, Napean Sea Road of very high class old open carved Blackwood furniture, John Roberts full size Billiard table complete with accessories, James MacCabe clocks, English marble top pier tables, very large size old carved bed, life size marble garden figures, flower pots and jardiners, garden benches, old China flower pots, figures, garden palm and plants with table, English Brougham carriage and 1 American Motor car.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Napean Grance, Napean Sea Road on SUNDAY, the 28th inst at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) very rich open carved and plain household furniture consisting round centre table, larger carved cushion, sofas, fancy cabinet, English marble top pier tables, James MacCabe royal exchange clocks, pictures, old China figures, vases and ornaments, John Roberts full size, Billiard table, complete with balls, Ques, marking board, Electric chandelier etc fancy marble pillars, and figures fitted with Electric lights, very rare old open carved blackwood full size double bed, fancy almirahs, dressing tables, life size marble garden season figures, marble garden pots and pedestals, garden, benches, old China pots, garden, palm stands in pots and tubs.

1 English Brougham carriage.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
192, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTIES AT THANA.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Thomas Dias (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the properties described below:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

(1) House No. 3 situate at Colbard, Thana, bearing Ward No. 9, City Survey No. 230 and Tika Sheet No. 8.

(2) A small piece of land attached to the above house bearing Survey No. 21, Falni No. 1, gunthas 10 and assessment annas 8.

(3) Five pieces of land situate at Pachpakhadi, Peta Thana, bearing Entry Nos. 216, 332, 333, 661 and 661, Survey Nos. 35, 51, 51, 121 and 121, Falni Nos. 1, 1/8 and 1 and Pot Nos. 4/5/6 and 1/2, area 7 acres 34¼ gunthas, assessment Rs. 16.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

MADAN'S another SUCCESS.

A Drama in 7 Reels. Produced in Germany.

**"WHO'S WHO"**

Also
2 Reels Pathe Comedy
**"SMILE PLEASE"**
Starring—HARRY LANGDON.

NEXT WEEK
RUTH ROLAND in "WHITE EAGLE"

### IMPERIAL
CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM CO'S.
FILM FULL OF MYSTERY & THRILLS
**THE WANDERING PHANTOM.**
Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sunday, at 3 p. m.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-15 & 9-15 p. m

**QUO VADIS**

The Immortal Story of
THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY
featuring
**LILIAN DAVIS HALL**
and
**EMIL JANNINGS**
In the History of Screen Craft
There has never been a picture like this.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M. ONLY
**LT. ORMER LOCKLEAR**
Crusader in the Conquest of the Air
IN
**"SKYWAYMAN"**
A Drama of Life and Thrills
ABOVE THE CLOUDS
The greatest Air Romance ever filmed.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
**THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB**
presents
**"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"**
A Farce in 3 Acts.
Booking at Rose & Co., after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

### EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m;
THE CROWNED KING OF COMEDIANS IN A CINEMATIC DELIRIUM WITH A MILLION LAUGHS!
**BUSTER KEATON**
In his latest and greatest feature Comedy
**SHERLOCK JR.**
Metro-comedy de luxe in 5 parts
NEWS GAGS AND NEW STUNTS ALL THE WAY THROUGH!

SECOND WEEK
At the Citizens' Request.
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
**PANNA RATNA or the JEWEL OF MEWAR**
Bright and Beautiful Historical Masterpiece full of stunts and fighting. Extraordinary Tiger-stunt and Battles Scene of Ancient time.
DON'T MISS this OPPORTUNITY
Because It is—KRISHNA MASTERPIECE
Production with well-known Stars
**KRISHNA CINEMA**
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.
Please Note—COMING NEXT SATURDAY
**VASANT BALA**

## AMUSEMENTS.

### PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE WORLD'S HAPPY BOY IN HIS LATEST SUPER COMEDY.
You'll Explode with Laughter!
You'll get the biggest thrill and laugh you ever had!
**PATHE SUPER GAZETTE**
TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
Booking Office Open Daily from 10 to 2 p. m. and from 4 till 11 p. m.
*Owing to the enormous cost of this production, the prices will be as follows:—*
Gallery 6 Ans. Balcony 12 Ans. Orchestra Stalls Rs. 1-8 Dress Circle Rs. 2-4, Stalls Rs. 3, Including Tax
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED
LAUGH AND LET-LAUGH!

### MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON ROAD
**Coming! Coming! Coming!**
**NEERA** THE
Beautiful Snake of Aravali.
All the thrilling stunts, hazardous exploits and adventures of American Serials and Poetic beauty of English Dramas are condensed in this eight-reeled-drama
NEERA
NEERA
NEERA
A series of exquisite and engaging dances, sensational fights, hilarious situations and splitting humour running throughout shall shake you in your Cosy Chairs.
NEERA
NEERA
NEERA
Watch—the 6th March, 1926
**MAJESTIC CINEMA**
GIRGAON ROAD.

## SHARE MARKET.

**Bombay Feb. 23.**

Mill shares remained firm by spectacular's buying.

Market is likely to be steady at present.

Cash are generally unchanged and Imperial Bank to 1490 and partly paid to 385 and also Eastern Bank 81 by investor's support.

We quote:—

Fazal 887/8, Pearl 583/12, Crescent 206/4, Indore 391/4, B. Dyeing 933/12, Century 431/4, Nagpur 495, Swadesh 501/4, New Great 351/4, Hydro 915, Tata Ordy. 15/12, Tata Dfd. 44/6.

| LOCAL BANKS | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid | Quotations Rs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India | 50 | 3 | 72-4 | |
| Baroda | 50 | 4 | 72 | X D |
| Central Co-operative | 50 | 7 ¼ | 53 | |
| Central | 25 | 1¾ | 22-4 | XD |
| Eastern | £ 5 | 9p.c. | 81 | |
| Imperial | 500 | 40 | 1490 | 8 |
| Imperial Contributo— | *125 | 10 | 385 | ×D |
| Union | 75 | | 3 | 7 6 |
| **CEMENTS AND MANGANESE** | | | | |
| Bundi | 10 | | 10 | 15 |
| Central India Mining | 10 | 4-88 | 30 | 8 |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | | 45 | |
| Katni Cemet O. | 100 | | 61 | 4 |
| Katni Cement D. | 40 | | 175 | |
| Punjab Cement O. | 10 | | 2 | 2 |
| Shivrajpure | 10 | 8—0 | 47 | |
| **RAILWAY COMPANIES.** | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 500 | 11 p.c. | 875 | |
| Amritsar Pattis | 100 | 10 p.c. | 144 | |
| Central Province | 100 | 7½ p.c. | 111 | |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 6 p.c. | 88 | |
| Guzerat | 100 | 5 p.c. | 81 | ×D |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | 5 p.c. | 84 | |
| Larkana | 100 | 5 p.c. | 71 | |
| Mandra Bhon | 90 | 5 p.c. | 72 | |
| Pachora Jammer | 100 | 5 p.c. | 73 | ×D |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 5 p.c. | 81 | |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | 5 p.c. | 91 | |
| Sind Light | 100 | 5 p.c. | 152-8 | |
| Tapti Valley | 500 | 8 p.c. | 650 | |
| Upper Sind Ligh. | 100 | 4 p.c. | 68 | |
| **STEAMER COMPANIES.** | | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation O. | 250 | | 158 | 12 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 250 | | 225 | |
| Scindia Steam | 30 | | 9 | 6 |
| **ELECTRIC UNDERTAKIN** | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity | 100 | 5 p.c. | 97 | |
| Andhra Valley O. | 1,000 | | 553 | 12 |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1,000 | | 850 | ×D |
| Bombay Tramways O. | 50 | 4 | 113 | 2 |
| Bombay Tramways P. | 50 | 7 p.c. | 61 | |
| Karachi Electricity | 100 | 6 | 87-8 | |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | | 60 | |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O. | 1,000 | 30 | 915 | |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P. | 1,000 | 7 p.c. | 837 | 8 |
| Tata Power O. | 1,000 | | 415 | |
| Tata Power P. | 1,000 | | 615 | |
| **PRESS COMPANIES** | | | | |
| Akbari | 500 | | 250 | |
| Fort | 475 | | 175 | |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 500 | 20-35 | 940 | |
| Indian Cotton | 126 | 20 | 202 | 8 |
| Manmad Manufacturing | 250 | | 215 | |
| New Berar | 500 | 80 | 800 | ×D |
| New East India | 1,000 | | 1100 | ×D |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | 40 | 552 | |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 61 | 7308 | |
| Volkart U.P. | 500 | 40 | 675 | ×D |
| **MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.** | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | | 167 | 8 |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. | 76 | | 8 | |
| B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. | 125 | 7-8 | 446-4 | XD |
| B. Burma T. Corporation New | 50 | 5 | 127-8 | XD |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 0-6 | 11 | 10 |
| Bombay Uganda | 80 | 4-12 | 50 | |
| British Burma Petroleum | Sh. 8 | | 5 | 2 XD |
| Indo-Burma Petroleum | 100 | | 175 | |
| Jost Engineering | 50 | 7-8 | 73 | ×D |
| Mckenzie | 100 | 30 p.c. | 302-8 | ×D |
| New Union Floor Mills | 100 | | 35 | |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 50 | 627 | 8 |
| Sardar Carbonic Gas. | 100 | | 90 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st | 100 | 6 p.c.y | 102 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. | 100 | | 29 | 8 |
| Tata Iron Defd. | 30 | | 44 | 6 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Co O. | 75 | | 15 | 12 |
| Thacker | 50 | | 100 | |
| Telephone | 50 | 1 | 22 | |
| **INSURANCE COMPANIES.** | | | | |
| Empire of India | 50 | 22-8 | 700 | |
| Jupiter | 15 | | 3 | 12 |
| New India | 25 | 1-0 | 14 | 12 |
| Oriental Life | 50 | 30 p.c. | 850 | |
| Vulcan | 10 | | 2 | 12 |
| **MILLS.** | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 100 | 12 | 410 | |
| Alliance | 100 | | 40 | |
| Apollo | 50 | | 8 | |
| Assur Virjee | 100 | | 2 | |
| Berar Manfg. | 200 | 30 | 250 | |
| Bombay Cotton O. | 500 | 15 | 350 | |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 6 | 2 |
| Bombay Dyeing etc. | 250 | 50 | 933 | 12 |
| Bombay Industrial | 100 | | 11 | |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | | 70 | |
| Bradbury | 250 | 10 | 400 | |
| Bradbury P. | 250 | 7 p.c | 200 | |
| Broach Finoe Counts | 250 | | 32 | |
| Century | 100 | 20y | 430 | |
| Central India O. | 100 | 16 | 495 | |
| Central India P | 500 | 5 p.c. | 402 | 8 |
| Ceylon | 100 | | 50 | |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 100 | 7-8y | 126 | 4 |
| Coorla | 100 | 7y | 150 | |
| Crescent | 100 | 6 | 206 | 4 |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | | 370 | |
| David | 500 | | 400 | |
| Dawn | 250 | 40 | 675 | |
| Diamond O. | 100 | | 5 | |
| E.D. Sassoon United O. | 10 | 0 | 0 14 | 0 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney | 250 | 15y | 287 | 8 |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | | 150 | |
| Elphinstone O. | 100 | | 25 | |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | | 295 | |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 25 | 887 | 7 |
| Finlay | 100 | 4 | 130 | |
| Framjee Petit | 1,000 | | 575 | |
| Globe | 100 | | 27 | 8 |
| Gokak | 100 | 7 | 112 | 8 |
| Gold Mohur | 100 | | 12 | |
| Hindoostan | 1,000 | 100 | 1250 | |
| Indian Bleaching, etc. | 100 | 8 | 187 | 8 |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 200 | 912 | 8 |
| Indore-Malwa United | 100 | 10 | 390 | |
| Indian Woollen | 50 | | 2 | |
| Jamshed O. | 250 | | 75 | |
| Kastoorchand | 500 | | 71 | 4 |
| Khandesh | 1,000 | 200 | 2200 | |
| Khatan Makanjee | 100 | Nil | 100 | |
| Kilachand | 25 | | 4 | 10 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | | 925 | |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | 150 | 5025 | |
| Madhor Scindia | 100 | | 32 | |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 100 | | 115 | |
| Madras United | 250 | 15 | 425 | |
| Maneckjee Petit | 1,000 | 100 | 2075 | |
| Mathradas | 100 | | 115 | |
| Meyer Sassoon | 500 | | 93 | 12 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,000 | 60 | 2300 | |
| New City of Bombay | 100 | 10 | 205 | |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 10y | 346 | 4 |
| Osmanshahi (100) | 75 | | 75 | |
| Pearl | 250 | 12 | 533 | 12 |
| Phoenix | 100 | 15 | 445 | |
| Planet | 100 | | 7 | |
| Premier | 100 | | 50 | |
| Sassoon Cotton | 100 | | 32 | |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | | 525 | 8 |
| Sholapur | 1,000 | 250 xd | 7250 | |
| Simplex | 250 | | 148 | |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha | 100 | | 50 | 12 |
| Standard | 500 | 100 | 1250 | |
| Swadeshi | 100 | 18 | 501 | |
| Swan | 100 | 8 | 160 | 4 |
| Tata Mill O. | 500 | | 107 | |
| Vishnu Cotton O. | 500 | 90 | 192 | 8 |
| Vishnu P. | 500 | 35 | 5355 | |
| Western India Spng. | 1,000 | 100 | 660 | |

### SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

| | Bombay, Feb. 23 |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 410 |
| Bombay Cotton | 350 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 922-8, 933-12, 921-4 933-12 |
| Century | 430 431-4, 427-8 431-4 |
| Central India | 126-4 126-4, 125 126-4 |
| Colaba Land | 126-4 |
| Crescent | 206-4 |
| Edward Sassoon | 150 |
| Fazulbhoy | 885 887-8 881-4 887-8 |
| Finaly | 130 |
| Globe | 27-8 |
| Gokak | 112-8 |
| Indian Bleaching | 187-8 |
| Indore Malwa | 391-4 |
| Kohinoor | 925 |
| Madhowjee | 115 |
| Mathuradas | 115 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 92-8 |
| Mysore | 112-8 |
| New Great | 344-4 351-4 345 351-4 |
| Pearl | 526-4, 533-12, 523-12 533-12 |
| Pabany | 287-8 |
| Pehoenix | 445 |
| Simplex | 148-12 |
| Swadeshi | 498-12 501-4 497-8 501-4 |
| Swan Mills | 160 |
| Tata Mill | 107-8 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | |
| Alcock | 167-8 |
| Bombay Steam | 158-12 |
| Tram Co., Ord. | 113-2 |
| Bundi Cement | 10-15 |
| Central India Mining | 30-8 |
| Indian Cement | 45 |
| Katni Cement Ord. | 61-4 |
| Shivarajpur | 47-4 |
| Tata Hydro | 913-12, 916-4, 912-8 915 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Ord. | 446 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Def. | 15-12 |

## BIBLE SOCIETY.

### WORK FOR UPLIFT OF HUMANITY.

The one hundred and seventh annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in Wilson College Hall at 6 p.m. on Monday, Rev. R. B. Douglas presiding.

After a hymn was sung and a passage of the Holy Scripture read by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Mr. R. A. Adams, Secretary of the Society read the report for the year 1925.

Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown then in moving the adoption of the report said the Bible Society was the twin sister and nursing mother of the missionary enterprise in India. In had done excellent and marvellous work in this country to bring peace to mankind and to uplift humanity. He urged Christians to support the Bible Society which was doing such a useful work.

Rev. H. J. Lane Smith in seconding the resolution said the Bible spoke for itself and it did not require commendation from any man. The Bible contained the love of God to mankind and he expressed his satisfaction that it was translated in so many languages of this country.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks appreciated the services of the newspapers who had accepted and published passages of the Bible contributed by several missionaries and urged Christians to bring the Bible within the reach of all Indians. The Bible, he said, was the only solution of man's perplexities and doubts and he expressed his satisfaction that so many men were coming in this country to Jesus of Nazareth through the efforts of the Bible Society.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## CATTLE-SLAUGHTER.

### OVER 52,000 KILLED A YEAR IN BANDRA.

According to a statement placed on the table of the local Legislative Council, 30,685 cows, 10,743 bullocks and 11,248 she-buffaloes were slaughtered in Bandra in 1924, while 10,416 she-buffaloes were slaughtered in Kurla. Among the larger towns of the Presidency Ahmedabad came next with 2,616 cows, 7,467 bullocks, 4,061 she-buffaloes, 125 he-buffaloes and 217 buffalo calves. The figures for other towns were as follows:—Sholapur—5,199 cows, 2,455 bullocks, 2,217 she-buffaloes and 1,283 he-buffaloes; Karachi—2,764 cows, 2,205 bullocks, 843 calves and 207 he-buffaloes; Godhra—1,590 cows, 1,472 bullocks, 647 she-buffaloes and 645 he-buffaloes; Malegaon—2,539 cows, 197 calves, and 1,647 she-buffaloes; Poona City—3 bullocks, 1,538 she-buffaloes, and 113 he-buffaloes; Surat—585 cows, 1,290 bullocks, 46 calves, 1,316 she-buffaloes and 235 heifers; Broach—160 cows, 740 bullocks, 100 calves and 1,392 she-buffaloes; Bhusaval—1,342 cows, 288 bullocks, 255 bulls and 60 calves; Hubli—1,173 cows, 1,234 bullocks, 331 she-buffaloes and 104 he-buffaloes.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

February 23.

New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 2 points lower in old crop and unchanged to 1 point up in new crop.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 21st inst. as follows:—

"Cotton sustained by strong local spot situation. Weather favours promising start for new crop."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

The World's Spinners Takings of American cotton for week ending 20th February were 292,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 10,065,000 bales, against 8,841,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,224,000 bales.

With New York market closed yesterday, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning practically unchanged at Rs. 368 for April/May Broach. At the outset the market declined by a rupee as a result of moderate selling by Commission Houses and Bazaar operators, but since then an improvement set in and prices gradually began to move up, and by 3 p.m. the rate was quoted at Rs. 370 the rise being due to Offices, Shroffs and Jobbers buying. The market finally closed at Rs. 369 1/2. At Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 369 1/2 and closed quiet at Rs. 367½ on Commission and Japanese Houses selling.

F. G. M. G. Broach July/August opened to-day at Rs. 365½ and steadily gave way to Rs. 363 under the influence of Commission Houses selling, but the weakness did not last long, for, on offices and shroffs buying the rate again touched Rs. 365½. The close was, however, easier at Rs. 364 as a result of renewed selling on the part of several Commission Houses. Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 339 1/2 and free selling by Commission Houses saw prices giving way to Rs. 336 1/2 but their offerings were gradually absorbed by Jobbers' buying which raised the value again to Rs. 339½, the market finally closing at Rs. 338 1/2; whilst Oomra May after having opened at Rs. 337 gave way to Rs. 334 1/2, the rate eventually closing steadier at Rs. 336. F. G. M. G. Bengal for March and May were quoted respectively at Rs. 280 1/2 and Rs. 285 1/2.

Although forward contract prices remained steadier yesterday, the ready market failed to respond to this steadiness and buyers took little or no interest.

### COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

| | Bombay, Feb. 23. |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 367½ |
| Fully Good Broach July/August | 363½ |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 279 |
| Fully Good Bengal May | 284 |
| Fine Oomra March | 338 |
| Fine Oomra May | 335½ |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, Feb. 23. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Description. | Superfine. | Fine. | F. Good. | Good |
| M. G. Bengal | 310 | 300 | 288 | 278 |
| M. G. Punjab | 306 | 296 | 284 | 274 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 375 | 347 | 352 | |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 | 387 | 377 | 362 | |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 | 375 | 365 | 350 | |
| M. G. Broach No. 2 | 391 | 386 | 377 | |
| M. G. Khandesh | 335 | 325 | 310 | |
| M. G. Mathia | | 295 | 285 | 375 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd February, 1926:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 16,377 Bales |
| Wheat | 6,493 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,539 ,, |
| Rape, etc. | 887 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 215 ,, |
| Poppyseed | Nil |
| Groundnuts | 8,252 ,, |
| Castorseed | 10,987 ,, |
| Rice | 2,323 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 1,693 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 12,562 ,, |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 1,691 ,, |
| Juwar | 1,806 ,, |
| Masur | Nil |
| Barley | 74 ,, |
| Bajri | 1,548 ,, |
| Coal | 101 Tons |

### C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feby. 23.

JUTE:—Albion 420; Alliance 474; Anglo-India 380; Auckland 208; Barnagore 440; Bally 151; Birla 7; Belvedere 410/15, Budge-Budge 374; Caledonian 470; Chapdani 156; Clive 32/14, Craig 4/12; Cheviot 215; Dalhousie 330; Delta 425; Empire 48/8; Fort Gloster 720; Fort William 288, Gondalpara 825; Gourepore 635; Hukumchand 9/8; Hooghly 69/8; Howrah 36/8; 10; Kamarhatty 505; Kankanarrah 412; Kelvin 755; Kinnison 915; Lansdowne 250; Lawrence 568; Lothian 335; Naihati 490; National 24/8; New Central 495; Northbrook 47/8; Nudea 44; Orient 165; Presidency 6/12; Reliance 55; Soorah 23; Standard 362; Union 504; Waverly 6/12; Hessian 18/2; Jute 111

COTTON:—Dunbar 162.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corporation D. 4/12; Burma Corp. 12; Imperial Bank 1505; Imperial Conty. 392.

REMARKS:—Jute shares steadier.

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON.

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | 2 Days. | Since 1st September This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. .. | 529 | 2,50,260 | 1,79,568 |
| Central India .. | 2,057 | 2,73,625 | 1,67,015 |
| Barsi and Nagar .. | 2,462 | 1,49,247 | 1,30,192 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 387 | 55,197 | 67,356 |
| Berar .. .. | 3,721 | 3,38,910 | 3,79,594 |
| Central Provinces .. | 2,156 | 1,73,769 | 1,89,345 |
| Total Oomras .. | 11,309 | 12,41,206 | 11,13,070 |
| Dholera .. .. | 290 | 1,34,942 | 76,417 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | 90 | 1,22,970 | 1,18,107 |
| Rajputana .. .. | | 360 ,66,992 | 33,284 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 983 | 1,73,213 | 2,68,956 |
| Broach .. .. | 3,176 | 1,38,793 | 14,776 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 163 | 15,087 | 15,254 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 3 | 9,771 | 19,291 |
| Coconada .. .. .. | | 1,471 | 918 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia .. .. | | 6,513 | 8,233 |
| Persian .. .. .. | | 2,167 | 1,197 |
| American .. .. .. | | 200 | 9,048 |
| Egyptian and African .. .. | | 31,909 | 23,990 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts .. .. | | 439 | 3,485 |
| Total .. | 16,377 | 19,45,606 | 17,02,994 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | Yesterday. | 1st Sept. to 18th Feb. This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 4,197 | 2,71,592 | 2,33,864 |
| Japan & China .. | 17,757 | 8,38,080 | 8,20,086 |
| Coast Ports .. | 87 | 13,962 | 8,402 |
| Up country by Rail. .. | | 45,934 | 7,907 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan .. .. | | 1,30,592 | 72,251 |
| Total .. .. | 22,041 | 12,96,160 | 11,42,610 |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

| | Ready | New March |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M G | 305/10 | ..... |
| Bengal Fine M G | 295/300 | 295 |
| Bengal F G M G | 285/87 | 284 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine M B | 295 | 290 |
| Sindh-Punjab F G M G | 280/83 | ..... |
| Punjab-Americans M G | 390/400 | ..... |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G | 350/75 | 370 |
| Nagpur Fine M G | 350/75 | 370 |
| Yeotmal Fine M G | 325/60 | 355 |
| Pulgaon Fine M G | 335/65 | 360 |
| Arvi Fine M G | 335/65 | 360 |
| Amraoti Fine M G | 315/55 | 345 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G | 310/45 | 345 |
| Mulkapur Fine M G | 300/25 | 325 |
| Khandesh Fine M G | 300/20 | 320 |
| Khandesh F G M G | ..... | ..... |
| Broach Fine M G | 380/82 | 380 |
| Broach Fully Good M G | 372/75 | ..... |
| Muthia Fine M G | 285/90 | ..... |
| Muthia F G M G | 275 | ..... |
| Dharwar S G | ..... | ..... |
| Coompta M G | 340/50 | ..... |
| Westerns M G | 290/310 | ..... |
| Westerns H G | ..... | ..... |
| Miraj M G | 340/50 | ..... |
| Cambodia M G | 400/10 | ..... |

### EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 369 |
| Fully Good Broach July/August | 364 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 281 |
| Fully Good Bengal May | 285 |
| Fine Oomra March | 339 |
| Fine Oomra May | 336 |

### COTTON.

Liverpool, Feby. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 ,,

Mid. Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard 9.55d. Good inquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.00d.

### COTTON: OPENING TONE & PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Feby. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.08 —.02 |
| May | 10.00 —.02 |
| July | 9.88 —.03 |
| October | 9.53 —.03 |
| January | 9.44 —.03 |

### EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Feby. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 16.95 —.07 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feby. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| February | 10.06 | —.05 |
| March | 10.06 | —.04 |
| April | 9.98 | —.04 |
| May | 9.99 | —.03 |
| June | 9.92 | —.02 |
| July | 9.89 | —.02 |
| August | 9.78 | —.02 |
| September | 9.63 | —.01 |
| October | 9.56 | unchgd. |
| November | 9.48 | unchgd. |
| December | 9.48 | unchgd. |
| January | 9.48 | plus .01 |
| February | 9.46 | —.09 |

TONE:—Quiet.

### CLOSING PRICES: AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feby. 22.

Futures at New York:—
Closed.

Liverpool, Feby. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 10.06 | —.04 |
| May | 9.99 | —.03 |
| July | 9.85 | —.02 |
| October | 9.56 | unchgd. |

### COTTON: ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feby. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 7.05 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 7.45 |
| Scinde Fine | 7.85 |
| Bengal Good | 7.15 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 7.55 |
| Bengal Fine | 7.95 |
| Oomra Good | 7.85 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 8.25 |
| Oomra Fine | 8.65 |
| Broach Fully Good | 8.75 |
| Broach Good | 8.35 |
| Broach Fine | 9.15 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON: CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feby. 22

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| February | 16.92 | —.35 |
| March | 16.37 | —.15 |
| April | 16.70 | —.15 |
| May | 16.55 | —.12 |
| June | 16.50 | —.10 |
| July | 16.40 | —.10 |
| August | 16.40 | —.10 |
| September | 16.40 | —.10 |
| October | 16.40 | —.09 |
| November | 16.40 | —.09 |
| December | 16.40 | —.09 |
| January | 16.35 | —.09 |

### RUBBER.

London, Feb. 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April nominal 28.
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—
Buyers 28 1/4
Sellers 28 3/4
Tone:—Steadier moderate business.

### WHEAT.

London, Feb. 22.

Barletta Russo—61½ lbs Feb/March sellers 51/6
Rozario Santa Fe—57½ lbs Feb/March sellers 50/6
Tone:—Steadier.
Australian Feb/March sellers 57/6
Tone:—Steadier.
Cargo Baril 61 lbs 10th February B/L Continent paid 60/9

### SEEDS.

London, Feb. 22.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
Tone:—Shade steadier.
Feb/March sellers 14 7/8
April/May paid 14 7/8
May/June paid 14 15/16
Cottonseed Bombay Feb/March sellers quiet 7 11/16
Catsorseed Bombay Feb/March sellers firm 17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Feb/March nominal 18.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton Feb/March buyers £19 3/4
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Feb/March sellers £20 3/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton not quoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Feb/March value £19 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—Easier.

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Better feeling but not much doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
17 3/8 F/M Sellers £ 16 7/16 A/M Done.
16 15/16 M/J Done.
30/4½ March/April offered.
30/4½ May/August paid.

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 22.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
July/Sept sellers 15/4½
Octo/Dec sellers 15/6
Fine White Java C & F Bombay—
July/Sept sellers 15/7
Fine White Java C & F Karachi—
July/Sept sellers 15/7½

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Java Sugar Ready Prices have dropped by about 3 Annas per cwt and B. R. B. Beet Sugar Prices register a drop of about 4 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

Java Forward Prices record a drop of about 4d. and 2d. per cwt. respectively in Feb-March and July-Sept. Shipment. B. R. B. Beet Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The Market on the whole has ruled easier.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 17/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Shipment January Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 16/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

### AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Feb. 22.

LIVERPOOL.

Total in sight 13,937,000 bales.
Egyptian Cotton, Visible supply 398,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton, Visible supply 227,000 bales.
American Cotton, Visible supply 5,051,000 bales.
Other Cotton Visible supply 307,000 bales.
Total Sales 31,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Sales 500 bales.
East Indian Cotton Stock 100 bales
East Indian Cotton Forwarded 1,100 bales
East Indian Cotton Imports 1,000 bales
American Afloat 138,000 bales.
East Indian Cotton Afloat 32,000 bales.
Total Afloat 254,000 bales.

NEW YORK.

Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 152,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain 47,000 bales.
Exports to France and Continent 91,000 bales.
Exports to Japan 25,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1,484,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,887,000 bales.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Feb. 23.

(Issued by the Hindusstani Native Merchants Association, Kalbaderi Road, Bombay):—

| | | Rs. | As. | Ps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHADI:— | | | | |
| Textile | Per lb | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Century | ,, | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Jacob | ,, | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | ,, | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Elphinstone | ,, | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Bombay Cotton | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34\|40 In.— | | | | |
| Standard | ,, | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Century | ,, | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | ,, | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | ,, | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Kaliamardan | ,, | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Daud Sahib | ,, | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202\|5303:— | | | | |
| Rachael Mill | ,, | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| David Mill | ,, | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Apollo | ,, | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon | ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| LONG CLOTH X Quality:— | | | | |
| Kohinoor Mill | ,, | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Swan Finlay | ,, | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Gold Mohor | ,, | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.— | | | | |
| Textile (Hand) | ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Century (Bugle) | ,, | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | ,, | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Tata Mill, (Darji) | ,, | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Sakuntala | ,, | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Sundari Brand | ,, | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:— | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | ,, | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Jacob E. D. | ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Century | ,, | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards:— | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | ,, | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Century | ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Jacob E. D. | ,, | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1386 Tata | ,, | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:— | | | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per piece | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamshed | ,, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Century | ,, | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney £ 5 | ,, | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| BLEACHED CHECK:— | | | | |
| Kasturchand Mill:— | ,, | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Bombay United | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BLACK CHECK:— | | | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | ,, | 12 | 7 | 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5124:— | | | | |
| Pearl Pabaney | ,, | 9 | 6 | 0 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| E. D. Rachael | ,, | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| SALITA:— | | | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Textile | ,, | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Spring (Mercant) | ,, | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per Piece | 2 | 11 | 6 |
| 777 Crescent | ,, | 2 | 11 | 6 |
| DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:— | | | | |
| Kanta | Per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Great | ,, | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Phoneix | ,, | 1 | 6 | 0 |

### GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Ready.—21-5-6.
Vaida Fagan.—Opening 21-5-3, at 6 p.m. 21.5.3.
Vaida Chitar—Opening 21-5-3, at 6 p.m. 21-5-3.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Fagan—Opening 0-6-0.
Vaida Chitar—Opening 0.2.0
Tone:—Market quiet.

### SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Ready:—69-4.
Vaida Fagan—Opening 69.4, lowest 69-2, at 6 p.m. 68.14.
Vaida Chitar—Opening 68-15, lowest 68-14 at 6 p.m. 68.14.T
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Opening—Opening 0-6-0.
Vaida Chitar—Opening 0-14.0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 986.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1006.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1051
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 126½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 272 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 135.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Near steady, forward quiet.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

3 Months 4-5/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/4 per cent
Money Call 5-1/4 per cent.
One month deposit 5.1/4 per cent.
Three months deposit 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months deposit 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

London, Feb. 22

Tele. Transfers 1/6—7/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11—1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30—5/8. Quietly steady.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Rentes 3 per cent 49½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 5/8.
Bar Silver 2 Months hence 30 5/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Continent bought, small business closed quiet but steady.
Interest day to day loan 3 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

### BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 23.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns Ready | 13 | 5 | 6 |
| Sovereigns Forward | 13 | 5 | 6 |
| National Bank Bar Gold | 21 | 9 | 0 |
| Bar gold ready | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| Bar gold forward | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| Bar gold 2nd settlement | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| Bar silver ready | 69 | 2 | 0 |
| Bar silver 1st settlement | 69 | 2 | 0 |
| Bar Silver 2nd settlement | 68 | 14 | 0 |

London, Feby. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar gold ready sh. | 84-11½ |
| Silver ready d. | 30-10 |
| Silver ready d. | 30-10 |

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and idle. Nothing doing.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 23.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/6 1/8 |
| Bank Demand | 1/6 5/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 1/6 13/32 |
| American Dollars | 272 1/2 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 159 |
| Shanghai | 202 |
| Japan | 126 1/4 |
| Singapore | 156 1/4 |

Tone:—Market steady.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

### MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feby. 22.

Stockholm 1817.
Christiania 2253.
Amsterdam 1273.
Switzerland 2527.

New York, Feb. 22.

Demand Bills closed.

London, Feby. 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 13525.
Exchange on London in Germany 2042 5/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 12099.

### DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.

## THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

### ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER—DAILY QUOTATIONS.

### BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

| | Per md. Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, English | 3 | 4 | 56 |
| Brass, Do. | 1 | | 58 |
| Brass, Do. | 1 | 1/4 | 56 |
| Brass, Do. | 1 | 1/2 | 56 |
| Brass, Do. | 1 | 3/4 | 56 |
| Brass, Do. | 2 | | 56 |
| Brass, German | 3/4 to 2 | 54 | 12 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

| | | Per md. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, French 3/4 to 2 | | 58 | 9 | 0 |
| Copper, German | ½ | 57 | 12 | 0 |
| Copper, German | 1 | 57 | 12 | 0 |
| Copper, German | 1½ | 57 | 12 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 1½ | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 1¾ | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 2 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteska joint | | 25 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper English Bars | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Pat. Klar | | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead, country | | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead Railgoon | | 23 | 4 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal | ½ to 1 | 51 | 8 | 0 |
| Koger Brass 1½ to 1¾, 1½ to 2 | | 51 | 8 | 0 |
| German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2 | | 60 | 8 | 0 |
| American Copper | ½ to 1, 1¼ | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| English Copper 3/4 to 2 | | 59 | 8 | 0 |

### BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shapurji | No. 6½ | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| Finix | No. 6½ | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| Kilachand | No. 8½ | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| David | No. 10½ | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Shapurji | No. 10½ | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Tricumdas | No. 10½ | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Currimbhoy | No. 12½ | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Tricumdas | No. 12½ | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Kilachand | No. 14½ | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Kilachand | No. 14½ | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Japan | No. 20 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Japan | No. 40 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Japan | No. 32 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Japan | No. 42½ | 1 | 7 | 3 |

### BARLEY.

London, Feb. 22.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

### METAL REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Tin Block £290.

London, Feby. 22.

English best Selected Copper £63 1/2.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 9/10.
Copper Bradiers £75 3/4.
Yellow Metal 70.
Hard Spelter 32.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 88/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 97/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 97/5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/0.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/0

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/8.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/2.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-47 Rs. 100/12.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feby 22.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £88 1/4 —1/8.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 3/8 —1/8.

War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 1/2 unchanged.

Conversion Loan £76 1/8 —1/8.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £102 1/4 unchgd

Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 55 5/8 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 52 1/2 unchgd.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan)

Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 7/8 —1/8.

68 7/8 —1/8.

### SHARES.

London, Feb. 22.

Hongkong Bank £128 1/2
Chartered Bank £21 1/4
National Bank £47 1/2
P and O Bank £9 1/2
Eastern Bank £6
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Garden Party, Government House, 4-30 p.m.
THURSDAY, February 25.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, February 26.

Annual athletic sports of Grant Medical College, the Pavilion Ground, Kennedy Sea Face 2 p.m., the Governor presiding
S.S. "Rawalpindi with English mails of Feb. 11 due at 5 a.m.
SATURDAY, February 27.

The s.s. Rajputana with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There will be a meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India at 6 p.m. on Thursday (the 25th inst.) at Mr. Cama's Office, Cowasji Patel Street.

### PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Thursday (the 25th inst.) at 6 p.m.

### BOMBAY Y.M.C.A., CENTRAL BRANCH.

To-morrow (Thursday), a public lecture will be given by Mr. F. Lewis, on "An Episode in Ceylon History", in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road at 9-5 p.m. Admission is free.

### MATHEMATICS IN SCHOOL.

'At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall on Thursday the 25th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Divekar will speak on "Mathematics in Schools". Teachers are requested to attend'.

### WILSON COLLEGE ANAVIL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Wilson College Anavil Students' Association will be held in the College Building to-day (Wednesday) at 7-0 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate.

### ARTICLES FOUND.

During the Baby Week Exhibition at Girgaum and Parel, the following things were picked up. The owners may claim them from the Scout Organiser, Schools Committee's Office Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, on any day between the hours 11-3 (B.T.):—One Stethescope; A money purse with some money; A lady's hair-stay; A child's bracelet; Pearls, Buttons and other trinkets.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay on the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Penang Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 20th inst, and is due to arrive here on or about the 21st March s.s. Wakasa Maru left Hongkong on the 22nd inst. and is due to arrive here on or about the 12th March.

### CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Disease Small-pox Attacks 2, Deaths 2; Cholera Attack nil, Death nil; Plague Attack nil, Death nil; Influenza Attack nil, Death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 83.

The total mortality this day last year was 103.

### GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Commissioner of Police intimates taht the carriages and motor cars of guests attending the Garden Party at Government House to-night, will enter by the Lower Gate Walkeshwar Road, and will leave by the Upper Gate to be parked outside Government House grounds. The departure from the Garden Party will also be by the Lower Gate.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar. Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 3rd proximo.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Hamburg Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-0 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th inst. instead of 6-30 p.m. to-day.

### ELOCUTION COMPETITION RESULTS.

The following are the results of the Elocution Competition held under the auspices of the Gokhale Education Society's Shet D.G.T. High School on the 20th and 21st inst.

Boys under 11. The first prize of Rs. 5 awarded to D. A. Pakhade, the second prize of Rs. 4 awarded to C. H. Ghanekar, and the third prize of Rs. 3 awarded to A. B. Tarkhad.

Boys under 15. The first prize of Rs. 8 awarded to R. N. Kulkarni, second prize of Rs. 5 awarded to R. V. Achwal, and the third prize of Rs. 4 awarded to B. K. Lokegaokar.

Boys over 15. The first prize of Rs. 10 awarded to D. B. Phanse, second prize of Rs. 7 awarded to D. D. Gadgil, and the third prize of Rs. 5 awarded to S. B. Ajagaokar, and N. B. Avati.

A meeting of the Presidency Vaccinators' Association will be held at Belgaum on Wednesday, the 3rd prox. at 3 p.m. when Mr. Govind Pandurang Pawashe will preside.

# HIGH COURT.

## MURDER OF WIFE.

### HUSBAND TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Following a disagreement between the Sessions Judge of Thana and the jury in the case against one Mithya Rama Koli who was charged with the murder of his wife, a reference was made to the High Court which was disposed of by the Appeal Court.

It appears that the relations between the accused and his wife Pateri were considerably embittered by the latter's immoral connection with her step-father, on account of which he had to suffer excommunication. Subsequently the accused got himself readmitted to the caste by giving a dinner to his caste people. In September last, there was an unpleasant scene between the husband and wife, whereupon the latter threatened that she would render all his expenses on caste-dinner wasted and expose him to excommunication again by resuming her illicit intimacy with her step-father. She then left for her step-father's place where she remained the whole day. Incensed by her threat, the husband concealed himself behind a bush on the way, and while she was returning in the evening waylaid her attacking her mercilessly with a huge stone. Her corpse was found at the spot the next day with the skull completely smashed. The accused made a confession to which he adhered before the Committing Magistrate but which he retracted at the sessions trial. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty, but the Sessions Judge being of a contrary opinion referred the case to the High Court.

Their Lordships, delivering judgment, observed that the evidence against the accused was so strong that it was surprising how nine reasonable men could acquit him of the charge. As regards the sentence, their Lordships thought that under the peculiar circumstances the case was a fit one for the exercise of clemency and accordingly sentenced him to transportation for life.

# MR. SHAMDASANI CHARGED.

## MR. SETHNA'S COMPLAINT OF DEFAMATION.

As a sequel to the last annual general meeting of the Central Bank of India a defamation case has been launched in the Esplanade Police Court in which summons was issued against Mr. P. D. Shamdasani at the instance of the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna.

Mr. Sethna in his information stated that he had been the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank for several years. Mr. Shamdasani held five shares of the Bank. Mr. Shamdasani was alleged to have made defamatory statements about Mr. Sethna in connection with the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Mr. Shamdasani was prosecuted by him for defamation when he (Mr. Shamdasani) had to apologize to him and pay the costs. Since then Mr. Shamdasani, alleged Mr. Sethna, had made it his business to villify him and had been a source of trouble at almost every meeting of the Bank.

ALLEGED FALSE BALANCE SHEET

Referring to the last annual general meeting, Mr. Sethna said that at the very commencement of the meeting Mr. Shamdasani challenged the right of the meeting to go on with the business on the ground that the report formed part of a police court proceeding. Mr. Sethna as the Chairman, however, overruled the objection. During the discussion preceding the adoption of the report, Mr. Shamdasani read out certain extracts from the information he had presented to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging the officials of the Bank with publishing false balance sheet.

The meeting then went on with the resolution declaring the dividend for the year. As no one wished to speak on the resolution the Chairman put it to vote when up sprang Mr. Shamdasani and said that he wanted to address the meeting. There was a protest from the shareholders and the complainant informed Mr. Shamdasani that he could not do so as the resolution was put to the vote.

TRANSFER OF THE CASE.

Mr. Shamdasani, however, alleged Mr. Sethna, persisted and created a scene He stated that the complainant was a past-master in the art of fraud and was practising trickery and chicanery and that the Court would hang him for it. At this there was an uproar and the shareholders asked him to withdraw these words. Mr. Shamdasani not only did not withdraw the words but once again repeated them.

These statements the complainant stated were made with the intention of harming his reputation and lowering him in the estimation of the public.

Mr. Shamdasani appearing before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday and applied for the transfer of the case to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Shamdasani stated that he had filed a case in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate charging the Bank officials in respect of the balance sheets of June 30, 1925 and December 31, 1925. He had also filed another suit in the High Court against the complainant and others in connexion with the sheets of June 30, 1924 and December 31, 1924. The judgment of the case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate might be necessary for him to be referred to in his defence.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, said that he was very willing to transfer the case as he was not only a shareholder but a friend of the complainant.

Mr. Shamdasani and Mr. D. Daji who represented the complainant, then went to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court, who took the case on his board as the parties consented to the transfer.

# DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE

## TRAGEDY OF JEWISH GIRL.

### SUICIDE BY BURNING.

Tragic sequel of an alleged Mahomedan-Jew love episode was the subject of enquiry on Tuesday morning by the Coroner when an inquest was held touching the death of a young Jew girl named Nancy Meyer who set fire to herself and subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital. The Court room was crowded to the utmost with Jews and Mahomedans to hear the evidence of all those immediately concerned in the case.

On the 24th ultimo at about 2 p.m. information was received at the Nagpada Police station that Miss Nancy Meyer (16) living in a room on the first floor of Aga Khan building, Parel Road, had burnt herself by pouring kerosine oil upon her clothes. The police repaired to the spot and on enquiry learnt that Miss Meyer resided at first with her mother on the third floor of Jumma Sheriff Building, Parel Road. The mother of the girl having remonstrated with her for having fallen in love with a non-Jew she left the mother's protection and went to live alone. On the 24th ultimo, the girl came down in the compound of Mowji Hirjee and after pouring kerosine oil upon her clothes set fire to them. Some neighbours who happened to be present took her to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries on Monday night.

At an inquest held by the Coroner yesterday Habuba, mother of the deceased said deceased had fallen in love with Dr. Anwarkhan and said as he had promised to marry her, she left the house and went to live in another house. On 24th ultimo there was a cry in the building that her daughter had sustained burns. Witness went to the hospital where the deceased complained to her that Dr. Anwarkhan had refused to marry her and therefore she had burnt herself by pouring kerosine oil on her clothes and set them on fire.

Inspector Gole of Nagpada Police Station then said on receipt of information he went to the J. J. Hospital on the day in question where the deceased told him that she had burnt herself by pouring kerosine oil as Dr. Anwarkhan who loved her once had refused to marry her.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to septic absorption as the result of burns sustained.

The jury returned a verdict of "suicide apparently because a man who had promised to marry her refused to do so."

## IN AID OF PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE.

### A CHARITY CONCERT.

A concert in aid of the Pandharpur Orphanage will be given at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday, the 26th instant at 6 p.m. The concert is being organised by the Arya Mahila Samaj. It is hoped that, in addition to buying tickets for the concert, friends and sympathisers of the Orphanage and Foundling Home at Pandharpur will give liberal donations in aid of the institution. The following ladies of the Concert Committee have kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions which may be sent to any of them: Mrs. G. D. Madgaokar, Mrs. Sirur, Dr. Kashibai Nowrange, Mrs. Prabhavatkar, Miss Gedge, Mrs. Ranaday, Miss Anandikar and Miss Javeri. Amongst the items on the programme a tableau of living pictures representing "Indian Art" to be arranged by Atya Begum, assisted by Mrs. Laud. Three pictures will be presented representing the different periods of Ajunta, Moghul and Rajput Art. Miss Raihana Tyabji is coming from Baroda to sing at the concert. Among other items will be solo by the Misses Alla and Mary Wadia and Indian songs and violin solo by Miss Vasantikabai Garud and Professor Raghunathrao Patwardhan. The Orphanage funds show a deficit of Rs. 15,000, and it is earnestly hoped that the concert, representatives of all communities are co-operating will be a thorough success, and that its financial results will exceed the best expectations of the organisers.

## A LIGHT-FINGERED GUEST.

The story of how a Christian butler repayed the hospitality of a friend who had offered him shelter for the night, by walking off with his watch and chain was narrated by Chando Jagannath at the Esplanade Police Court.

Chando Jagannath, a peon in the employ of Sainarain Johurmull slept along with five other companions in an office room in Nanabhoy Lane. Before going to sleep he kept his watch and chain in a drawer in the office. On rising the next day he found his watch and chain missing.

The Police were informed who found that Marshal De-Souza one of Chandu's companions, had stolen the watch and chain and pledged it with a Marwari. Later on he redeemed the same and disposed it of.

Placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate by Sub-Inspector D'Costa, on a charge of theft, the accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The accused had two previous convictions.

## FATAL ACCIDENT ON RLY. STATION

At about 11 a.m. on Tuesday Eknath Raoji (17) an Indian Christian fitter was working on the construction work of the new Victoria Terminus station when a heavy log of wood accidentally fell upon his head and killed him on the spot. The police being informed removed his dead body to the morgue where an inquest will be held this morning.

# TURF SENSATION

## TRAINER ROBINSON CAUTIONED.

### ALSO JOCKEYS WALKER AND BRACE.

The Stewards held an enquiry into the running of certain horses in the care of J Robinson. Not being satisfied with his explanation, they severely cautioned him as to the running of his horses in the future.

Jockeys A. C. Walker and J. W. Brace were also cautioned as to their riding in the future.

## WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

### FOX DEFEATS ALI RAZA.

#### TOMONAGA AND MISS EVANS BEATEN.

In the Western India Tournament nine matches were played on Tuesday of which the contest between Rangarao and Raja Iyer remained unfinished owing to failing light. This match was one of the attractions of the day and it is surprising that it was not fixed for the Central Court. Raja Iyer took the first set but Rauga Rao levelled up matters by winning the next at 6—2. Raja Iyer was leading by the odd goal of five whe the match had to be postponed.

TOMONAGA AND TAKE WIN.

On the Central Court Tomonaga and Take met Annet and Murphy. The former pair annexed the first set at the cost of only one game. Annett and Murphy then woke up and a grim struggle ensued. The Europeans bagged the set at 7—5. Volleys and smashes were the order of deciding set the contestants racing neck and neck, and eighteen games had to be played before the Japs could claim the victory.

THE COVELL'S STRONG PLAY.

The trial of strength between the Covells and Tomonaga and Miss Evans attracted a large and enthusiastic crowd. Before Tomonaga knew where he was, the first set was telegraphed in the board in favour of Mr. and Mrs. Covell. The latter pair overwhelmed their opponents by terrific smashes and cross-court drives. In the second set Tomonaga struck his form and carried the score to 4—1; but the Covells were not to be denied. By steady play they captured the next six games and the set losing only one more game.

### RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Fox beat Ali Raza 6—1, 6—1.

Ranga Rao versus Raja Iyer (unfinished) 4—6, 6—2, 2—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Lahey Bean and Chesney beat Desai and Bhagwat 7—5, 6—4.

Tomonaga and Take beat Annitt and Murphy 6—1, 5—7, 10—8.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Mrs. Row and Miss Tata beat Miss Bosworth and Mrs. Gracey 6—8, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Radice and Mrs. Clayton beat Mrs. Race and Miss Hyam 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Chesney beat Miss Chase and Mrs. Prophet 5—7, 7—5, 6—1.

Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Bamford beat Mrs. Wand and Mrs. Keith 6—3, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs Covell beat Tomonaga and Miss Evans 6—1, 7—5.

### TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

1. Mahomed Husein and Kamruddin vs. Bean and Major Chesney 4—15.
2. Bhojwani and Hirandain vs. Tomonaga and Take hollowed by Mrs. Covell vs. Miss Chase 4—15.
4. Mrs. Jones vs. Miss Tata 4—15
5. Mr. Row vs. Mrs. Cooper.
6. Mrs. Phophet vs. Mrs. Clayton.

The following to be played at 5-30.

Raja Iyer vs. Rangarao to complete.

Mrs. Radice and Mrs. Clayton vs. Mrs. Reynolds and Miss Chesney, Fox vs. Brough.

Mr. Row and Miss Tata vs. Mrs Jones and Miss Cooper.

### FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The following is the draw for the sixth round of the Football Association Cup to be played on March 6th:—

Clapton Orient vs. Manchetser City; Notts Forest vs. Bolton; Swansea vs. Aston Villa or Arsenal; Fulham vs. Sunderland or Manchester United.

ENGLISH LEAGUE MATCHES.

The following are the results of matches played in the English League to-day:—

First Division:—Leicester 3, Newcastle 2.

Second Division:—Stoke 1, Preston 3; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Middlesborough nil.

Third Division Southern:—Luton 3, Northampton 2; Merthyr 2, Swindon 1.—Reuter's Special.

### AUSTRALIA AND DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, Feb. 22

Melbourne.—Australia will not send a team to compete for the Davis Cup this year. The decision is due to depleted finances and the fact that Patterson and Anderson will not be available.—Reuter's Special.

### TENNIS IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

New York.—In the final of the Singles of the National Indoor Lawn Tennis Championships, Lacoste beat Borgtra (holder) 15/13, 6/3, 2/6, 6/3. In the final of the Doubles, Tilden and Fred Anderson beat Richards and Hunter 3/6, 6/3, 6/4, 3/6, 12/10.—Reuter's Special.

# DRINK EVIL IN BOMBAY.

## ALARMING INCREASE IN FOREIGN LIQUOR

### OFFICIAL "EXPLANATION"

A resolution of the Government of Bombay reviewing the reports on the administration of the Excise Department for the year 1924-25 has been published. The resolution says for the fifth year in succession the year 1919-20 has been 11,47,000 gallons a decline, the decrease from the last year's figures being 1,28,000 gallons L. P. or 7 per cent. The total reduction since the year 1919-20 has been 11,47,000 gallons L. P. or 40 per cent. Twenty-four country liquor shops were closed, bringing the number at the end of the year to 1,767. 609 shops as against 601 in the previous year were licensed exclusively for the sale of spirit of 60degs. U.P. The consumption of toddy decreased by 6,29,000 gallons.

"As pointed out last year, however," says the resolution, "no great reliance can be placed on these figures. A more satisfactory proof of reduced consumption was the reduction in the number of trees tapped by 32,916. The number of toddy licenses also fell from 25,096 in the previous year to 18,382 in the year under report.

FOREIGN LIQUOR.

"The reverse was the case with regard to foreign liquor, both the imports and sales of which showed a substantial increase over the figures of the last year. The increases under imports in the Presidency proper and Sind were 55,000 and 3,10,000 gallons respectively, while the sales increased by 65,000 and 51,000 gallons respectively. The large increase is attributed to a preference shown by the labouring and middle classes for imported beer and other fermented liquors and for cheap foreign spirits, mostly from Java and Germany, on account of their high strength and low cost compared with country liquor.

"The consumption of ganja and bhang showed an increase of 1,213 and 239 seers respectively, in the Presidency proper, and a decrease of 43 and 1,748 seers respectively, in Sind. The consumption of charas in the latter Province decreased by 1,280 seers. The increased use of the drugs in the Presidency proper is attributed by the Commissioner to diversion of custom from country spirit. The sale of opium in the Presidency proper decreased from 26,866 to 26,311 seers, while in Sind it increased from 5,897 to 5,994 seers.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

"The reduced consumption of country liquor would furnish ground for satisfaction but, for the belief that the reduction does not altogether represent real progress in temperance but is set off by increased use of illicit and foreign liquor. From the nature of the case no direct proof of increased consumption of the former can be obtained; but the fact that offences of illicit distillation increased from 1,148 in 1921-22 to 2,336 in 1924-25—although the latter number represents a fall of 195 over the previous year—is evidence of larger use. The testimony of experienced officers also shows that illicit distillation is on the increase. Government consider this increase to be a most dangerous factor in their excise administration, since it nullifies to a large extent their efforts in the direction of temperance. They have accordingly sanctioned recently, with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, a substantial increase in the excise force of the Presidency.

"The increase of foreign liquor is an equally serious matter. Government realize that the root cause of both the evils is partly their own policy of raising by various means the price of country liquor and thereby bringing it into competition with the cheap foreign and illicit liquor. But while a reduction in price might be feasible in particular areas, Government are of opinion that there can be no going back on this policy; and a solution of the difficulties which have arisen cannot be found by cheapening country liquor and making it more abundant. A partial remedy lies in greater vigilance against illicit distillation on the one hand, and greater restrictions on foreign liquor on the other. As regards foreign liquor, Government have already raised the scale of license fees for its vend. Further steps to prevent its competition with country liquor are engaging their anxious attention. It must, however, be recognised that there can be no real temperance without a will to temperance, and the habits of the drinking classes cannot be changed by any legislative enactment or executive order."

The total excise revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,17,66,000 as against Rs. 4,20,76,000 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 3,10,000.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Resolution concludes as follows:—The year 1924-25 closed with the issue of orders on the Report of the Excise Committee including a declaration by Government in favour of total prohibition as the goal of their excise policy. Government do not under-rate the difficulties which stands in the way of the success of this policy, and the experience of the past year's excise administration is not encouraging. The administrative difficulties hitherto experienced are, moreover, only one phase of the problem: the equally serious, if not greater, financial difficulties still remain to be faced. It is essential for the consummation of the new policy, that Government should be assured of the help of the Council in making up the loss of revenue which will be caused by the adoption of further measures towards the intended goal. They hope that the Committee about to be set up for ascertaining what new sources of revenue exist and what amount of fresh income they will bring into the exchequer will be able to assist Government to pursue this policy of prohibition without seriously impairing the activities and development of the great nation building departments.

# NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

23rd February, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previos Closing Rate | 9.68 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 19.68 |
| Difference | unchgd. |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 19.50 |
| Differece | —18 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

23rd February, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.99 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.00 |
| Difference | +.01 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.94 |
| Difference | —.05 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandi Closing Rate. | Rs. 366-8-0 |
| Sewri Closing Rate | Rs. 367-0-0 |

## MR. B. T. DESAI'S CANDIDATURE.

### MADRAS LEADERS' APPEAL TO S. INDIAN VOTERS.

Mr. Balubhai Desai has received the following telegram from Madras Leaders wishing him success in the election for the Bombay Council:—

Wishing you success, we earnestly request Madrasi Nationalist-Voters North Bombay give you solid support and stand by Congress Mandate.

Rangaswami
Ramdas
Acharya
Ramrao.

## ELECTION PETITIONS.

### A AND B. WARD ELECTIONS VALIDITY QUESTIONED.

Petitions were presented yesterday to the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay by Mr. R. Venkatram and Mr. Moolji Ludha, questioning the validity of the Municipal Elections of the Fort (A) and Mandvi (B) Wards, respectively on the grounds of certain alleged illegal practices, and praying for setting aside the same elections.

## MOTOR CYCLIST'S SAD END.

### VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday evening touching the death of R. D. Wheeler who met with a tragic accident on Friday morning while riding on his motor cycle at Colaba and succumbed to his injuries the following day under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. W. E. McDonnell, Acting Deputy Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, said, he was in a tram car at the time of the accident. Suddenly the tram car stopped and he was told by a passenger that a *sahib* had been hurt. Witness got down to see if he could give assistance and found the deceased in a bad state. He was bleeding from the mouth and nose and was lying across the tram track. The lamp of the motor cycle had been badly damaged. The car was going at an ordinary speed.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The following were the closing quotations at the Calcutta Share Market, to-day:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper Rs. 60/14, 3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 71/4, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 101/5, 5½ per cent. war bonds 1928 105/8, 6 per cent bonds 1930 101/8, do. 1931 104/14, do. 1932 105/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1520.

Cottons:—Agra United annas 13, Bengal Nagpore Cotton 20/8, Dunbar 181, Kesoram 3/15, Muir Mills ord. 230.

Jutes:—Alliance 470/8, Anglo India 373/8 Barnagore 138, Clive 22/5, do. 7 per cent. pref 112, Craig 5/4 Empire 48/12, Hooghly ord 65/4, Howrah 36/1, Lansdowne 226/8 Lawrence 566, Northbrook 48/11, Presidency 7/2, Reliance 55/4, Standard 352, Union 560, Waverley 7/4.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 16/12, Borrea 17, Burrakur 21/12, Deoli 19/14, Ghusick and Muslia 11, Lakudka 16, New Beerbhom 24/4, Standard 55/8, Union 16/4.

Miscellaneous:—Kangra Valley Slate 156, Dacca Electric Supply 17, Hooghly Flour 33/8, B. I. Corporation ord 4/12, Maadn Theatres 3/2, Midnapore Zemindary 118, New Savan Sugar 3/10.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 38, Dauracherra 13, Eastern Cachar 17, Jutlibari 29/8, Loobah 14, Patrakola pref 98, Ratemia 19/12, Rydak 559, Sapoi 22/8, Scanjuli 42/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

The Governor of Assam opened the Winter Session of the local Legislative Council on Monday.

YOUR EYE

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1926.

## CROCODILE TEARS.

A second perusal and very careful consideration of Sir Leslie Wilson's speech to the Legislative Council on Monday does not bring us any nearer to reconciliation with the decisions he announced regarding the Back Bay Reclamation. It deepens only the conviction gained on a first reading that, however well-intentioned His Excellency may be, he and his colleagues have adopted an attitude and are embarking on a course, which will drag the Government deeper into the mire of blunder and loss from which they are trying to escape. We give Sir Leslie Wilson the fullest credit for his good intentions. He seems from the first to have approached the whole question with a more cautious and discriminating mind and a greater sense of responsibility than anyone hitherto connected officially with the scheme. His description of the deepening anxieties which have attended his visits to the works in progress and his endeavours to exercise a check on the optimistic anticipations of the incorrigible Sir George Buchanan exhibit a concern for the public interest and a realisation of the dangers in prospect which have been disgracefully lacking on the part of nearly everybody else concerned. But all this is of small or no comfort to the public, if he is not strong enough to bring his Council to the view, which we shrewdly suspect he holds himself, that what the deplorable circumstances clearly demand is a suspension of the whole scheme until the most exhaustive enquiry has either confirmed or disproved the validity of the recommendations of the majority of the Advisory Committee on which the Government propose to act.

And, here, it is desirable to point out that it is even questionable whether these recommendations can, properly speaking, be accepted as those of the majority. Seven members of the Committee signed the Majority Report but two of them protected themselves by dissenting minutes which very greatly modified the character of the assent they had given to the Report by their signatures. Mr. E. C. Reid expressed the opin on that the Chief Engineer's forecast of expenditure for the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8 should be checked by an independent firm of Consulting Engineers. And he urged, further, that the papers should be referred to a fresh and independent Committee for consideration *de novo* with a view to submitting representative recommendations to Government. It is not too much to say, we think that there two recommendations were quite opposed in principle to his agreement that work on blocks 1, 2 and 8 should be proceeded with in the meantime. Mr. C. I. Hansoti thought that "blocks 1 and 2 should not be taken up until experience of work in block 8 shews that the work in the former can be done within the cost estimated by the Sub-Committee. There were thus only five uncompromising supporters of the Majority Report, one of whom, Sir Lawless Hepper, is too deeply involved in the discredit of the failures of the past for his opinion to be of any value in a decision as to the future. Against this are the five signatories of the Minority Report. The deliberations of the Committee were therefore, on any reasonable showing, inconclusive and the so-called Majority Report does not deserve the consideration that the Government have accorded it.

A stronger case, however, for the suspension of any further progress with the scheme, pending a new and exhaustive enquiry, could not be made out than that put by Sir Leslie Wilson himself. He emphasises the misfortunes which have followed reliance on the optimistic but unreliable opinions of Sir George Buchanan. He declares that "it is, in the opinion of Government, of paramount importance that we should proceed with great caution and obtain every available expert opinion". He assures the Council that his Hon. Colleague, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, shares his anxiety and entirely agrees that the fullest enquiry into the *present* position is not only desirable but *necessary*, and he feels convinced that everybody concerned would welcome the fullest enquiry. In the face of all this what justification is there for a decision to proceed with even a part of the scheme until the fullest enquiry has made it as clear as possible, that such further progress is not going to increase the monumental burden of debt already created and involve the Government in further disaster and discredit? Sir Leslie Wilson must realise that the public are entitled to some consideration and that before such a decision was taken in a matter so clouded with doubt and suspicion ought to have been consulted. It is futile to talk so unctuously of the anxiety of Government and their burning desire for enquiry, unless that anxiety is translated into a proper respect for the public interest and enquiry precedes the decision to be taken instead of coming after it. These crocodile tears of a Government that persists in its naughtiness in the face of its own admission of the insistent need for caution and enquiry are no consolation to the poor taxpayer who has to bear the burden of its mistakes.

The most lamentable feature of the Government's present determination to go on with this disastrous enterprise is the revelation that it is not only the public that is still in the dark as to what this decision of the Government may mean in the way of further disaster and waste. The Government themselves are clearly in a state of uncertainty. Sir Leslie Wilson says we must avoid any idea that the position is worse than actual figures prove. We doubt whether the position could be worse than it is. It is what it may become if further indulgence is given to the Development Directorate which causes the chief immediate concern in the public mind. We have the amazing information, presented to us, of the existence of a report by an Engineer, whose name is well-known to everyone. His name may be well-known, though whether it carries sufficient weight to justify reliance on his individual opinion in a matter on which expert advice has proved so unreliable is quite another matter. But the astounding thing is the admission that his Report has left Government in a state of doubt as to the implication of his figures and statements. More detailed examination of these we are told appears necessary, and Sir Leslie Wilson says the Government are unable to utilise the Report, without further reference to Sir Alexander Gibb, who has left Bombay! When and where he can be got at, if at all in time to be of any avail, we are not told. But, this Report which "cannot be utilised without further reference to its author," is *accepted* for the convenient purpose of confirming Government in its decision to complete Block 8 as soon as possible, and to proceed with Blocks 1 and 2! Does this mean that the Report is accepted so far as it suits the convenience of Government and held in suspense so far as its statements and figures fail to confirm the estimates of the wonderful experts of the Development Directorate. The Report ought to be communicated to the public without further delay. There is no justification, whatever, for withholding it when the Government take upon themselves to put it forward as a confirmation of their own action. More than that, we have no hesitation in saying, ignorant though we are of its contents, that, if there is any doubt at all created by the figures and statements it contains, that, in itself, provides the strongest condemnation of the action of the Government in taking final decisions and proceeding to act on them, before consulting the Legislative Council and the larger public outside it. We cannot resist the view, after considering Sir Leslie Wilson's speech, that he is being forced to adopt a course with which he cannot be in sympathy. It is to be regretted that he has not been strong enough to resist being drawn into a decision which we are firmly convinced will extend to his own name the discredit which attaches to his predecessor over this unfortunate business of the Development scheme. He could have done, he could still do, a great service to the Presidency by a determination not to permit any further trifling with the great public interests that are at stake.

## A DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENT.

It is impossible to understand the mentality of some of the prominent leaders of the country. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has resigned from the Independent Party because he wishes "to form one strong Nationalist Party with a considered policy and plan of work for the early attainment of the goal." His decision to sever his connection with the Independents is as commendable as the reason given by him for establishing a new party is fatuous. Pandit Madan Mohan cannot plead ignorance of the fact that the programme which the Swaraj Party is pledged to carry out in the Counells is no longer a party but a national programme which has been formulated by the Congress. He may not agree with that programme, but is it not his duty as a Congressman not to obstruct, if he cannot help, its execution? The real reason why Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has resigned from the Independent Party seems to be the desire to base party distinctions in the Assembly on communal considerations. According to our Delhi correspondent the Muslim members of the Assembly are determined to form a party of their own and Mr. Jinnah is confidently looked to for leadership. Pandit Malaviya's action is a counter-stroke to this movement which is itself the result of the unfortunate differences over the question of reforms in the N. W. Frontier question. This new development must be scotched without delay for it spells incalculable danger to the national cause. If parties in the Assembly are formed on communal lines, the next elections are certain to be fought on the same lines. Pandit Malaviya has considerable influence with the Hindu Maha Sabha and it is easy to imagine the disastrous consequences of the appeals that will be made to the communal passions of the electors by the Hindu Maha Sabha and corresponding Muslim organisation. It is the duty of all patriotic Indians, who place the interests of the country above those of the community to which they belong and who are convinced that the first duty of every Indian is to do all he can to hasten the freedom of India to denounce and oppose vigorously the separatist movements which seem to have taken their birth in the Assembly.

## A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

The Government of Bombay have taken three months to carry into effect the resolution passed by the Legislative Council for the appointment of a small committee of official and non-official M. L. C.'s, and financial experts "to consider and report on the financial measures that should be introduced in order to give full effect to the policy of prohibition." The appointment of this Committee on the eve of the budget and the speeches of the Governor and the Finance Member are not a little suspicious. It seems as though Government were anxious to impress upon the public that Prohibition furnishes another ground for additional tax-burdens. Their attitude with regard to Prohibition has hardly been creditable. It is true that they have declared Prohibition to be their ultimate goal but they have added to it a provision that the object can be attained only if the Council is prepared to furnish equivalent sources of revenue in substitution. The obvious course that the loss in revenue should be met largely by retrenchment was, of course, not convenient to the Government. The resolution of the Council to which effect has now been given also ignored this vital factor and the Government have taken advantage of the omission to exclude the possibility of economy from the terms of reference to the Committee. A Committee, which is asked not to explore the means of reducing expenditure, cannot be acceptable to the public.

Apart from this, an instructive sidelight is thrown on the genuineness of the desire of Government to hasten Prohibition by the manner in which they have increased the revenue from this tainted source. In 1910-11 the total Excise revenue of the Presidency was Rs. 2,02.9 crores. During the last fifteen years it has steadily increased and the next year's budget estimates it at Rs. 4,35.4 lakhs, that is, nearly 30 per cent. of the revenues of the Presidency. The Finance Member proudly declared that since the introduction of the auction-system in 1916-17 the State had had 1 3|4 crores more revenue and "that it is from this source that the State has been able to supply the most clamant needs of our people!" The bureaucracy has cleverly produced a vicious circle. The people demand Prohibition. The bureaucracy is willing to bring it about provided the people furnish revenue to make up the loss. And what is its own contribution to this process? With characteristic cynicism it steadily increases the drink revenue, making the task of furnishing equivalent sources of revenue in substitution more and more difficult.

# NATIONAL CLAIMS OF INDIAN ART.

## A DEFINITE STEP IN ADVANCE.

The Note, published elsewhere in this issue, from the Government of India addressed to the Provincial Governments on the proposed establishment of a Central Art Institute at Delhi is an important document. It is a definite step achieved by those who have been striving to safe-guard the future of Indian art from random attention and outside interference. The Government of India recognise the question as one in which the Central as well as the Provincial Governments are interested and they propose to await the views of the Local Governments before they finally decide it. The Note apparently offers an opportunity for defined and determined demands from the provinces. That is certainly not a trifle.

### A Change of Attitude.

This is probably the first time that the attempt has been made to ascertain the country's views and demands in art. Art in India has been hitherto regarded as the special privilege of the authorities conveniently distant from all realities and responsibility. They have been accustomed to regard art in India as a vested interest on the preposterous plea that Indian opinion and demands in art simply do not matter and, therefore, do not exist. Let us hope that the Note from the Government of India, which is evidently modelled on the proposals embodied in the Prize of Delhi Scheme, will tend to make them less dogmatic and authoritative. Let us hope also that workers in the different provinces will not let slip this opportunity for definite and determined demands. The Prize of Delhi Scheme Committee has expressed the opinion that it is not possible to work for an artistic synthesis if the demands, opportunities and inspiration essential for the growing art-consciousness in the country are not truly nation-wide. It recognises as an unassailable artistic maxim that all vital artistic growth and development must spring from the environment and needs of the people. And, it is these fundamental needs that have guided the Prize of Delhi Committee in formulating their Scheme for ensuring the approximate stability of aim in art instruction which will prevent the diffusion and consequent wastage of the nation's widening interest in art.

### National Claims.

The Government Note recognises, fortunately, the importance of the "broad national character" of India's achievements in art. It also recognises the regional character, individuality, distinction and the rich diversity of India's artistic wealth emphasised in the Prize of Delhi Scheme. It also accepts the idea suggested in the Scheme of a Central Institute at Delhi to which "specially promising students can go after they have graduated at the local Schools of Art, where they can rub shoulders with artists from other parts of the country, studying one another's methods and thus gradually breaking down the system of water-tight compartments which is at present retarding the development of Indian art, and where, in a word, they can pursue their studies on broader and more stimulating lines". Any scheme adopted by the Central Government must "take full account of the established centres of Art activity, whether official or private; and any additional machinery that might be set up, must be designed to run in harmony with them". That is, again, a healthy precaution. The Note is thus not very far from a correct enunciation of the fundamental aims and principles. But the administrative methods proposed for the Central Institute lack an adjustment appropriate to the spirit underneath the principles. We leave these questions of constitution and administration for examination on another occasion. But there are gaps in the Note which require immediate attention and clear explanation.

### Delhi Decorations.

The Note would limit the subjects in the Central Institute "strictly" to painting and sculpture. Architecture and "some other branches of the fine arts" are, for the present, proposed to be excluded. Why? No reason is assigned for the exclusion of Indian Architecture. And, the reasons advanced for justifying the exclusion of the Indian art-crafts is absolutely unconvincing. It should be clearly recognised that those who have been working for the future of Indian Art are neither less definite nor less determined in their demands for a systematic advancement of Indian architecture and art-crafts. There is another important matter on which the conclusions of the authors of the Note appear unwarranted. Both the Prize of Delhi Scheme and the Note accept, wisely, the question of the employment of Indian talent on the decoration of the Government buildings of Delhi as "quite separate". But we do not think that identical reasons have prompted them in their decision. There would be few responsible and competent men who would accept the assertion made in the Note by the Government of India that "Indian artists qualified to tackle important work of this nature do not at present exist." The provinces can provide a very effective answer. No honest and systematic effort has yet been made to find them. The chance for employment is the only rational method of search. That has been never offered to them. It is not less dangerous than easy to ignore their existence. There are those who are interested in the fairy tales about their incompetence. They would thus very naturally like to believe in the non-existence of Indian artists. But their fond beliefs must be shattered. No attempt to smuggle in men who are so much convenient paraphernalia to the great gods at Delhi can decieve much less reconcile those determined to fight for their indisputable claims.

## OUR PARLOUS FINANCES.

(BY G. B. TRIVEDI)

Sir Henry Lawrence, the retiring Finance member has introduced his budget with his usual Political Philosophy full of platitudes. His five years administration of our finances will be remembered as years of debt accumulation. The huge failure of the Development Department which he used to call a 'fascinating subject' has left him unrepentant. He was the right hand of our late Governor and instead of checking his arbitrary ways of spending money without estimates and sanctions, as he should have done as a responsible Finance Member, he defended his master and took pride that under their joint regime, this Presidency utilised its powers to raise Provincial Loans for a programme of 60 crores. If Sir Lloyd George is to be blamed for this criminal folly, Sir H. Lawrence's share in it is not at all small.

The Presidency's finances are in a hopeless condition, a poor legacy for Sir Chunilal Mehta. Our Government disregarded the warnings and protests of the first Council and endorsed the increase of pay of the reserved posts of the higher services sanctioned by the Secretary of State before 1921. This led naturally to the increase of pay of subordinates and lower services and thus increased our pay bill. Last year it supported the Lee Commission's recomendations.

Lastly there is the resistance to the demand of the Indianisation of Services. What wonder then that our expenses should increase and Retrenchment Committee's recommendations remain unheeded? Services are pampered, and loan-interests are accumulated and dead losses are to be written off. Naturally new sources of taxation are to be tapped. The Conneil will be well-advised to resist this demand and insist on appointing a Committee of the House with outside experts to overhaul the finances of the Province. The pending retirement of the spendthrift Finance Member is a good occasion to review the financial position by a Non-Official Committee. Criticism of details will not cure the disease. Examine the whole system and take drastic measures to eradicate the evil. This is the urgent need of the moment.

## TRIFLES.

Here is a little budget of trifles from the Budget.

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Twenty lakhs for the period of sixty years comes to a trifle of twelve crores of rupees, on which compound interest would give a few crores more. The Government of Bombay want this trifle to be written down and are making a brave attempt to show that after it is written down, there will be no further trifles.

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According to the established practice of all borrowers from friends and the brave young men who raise little cheques from their parents, the assurance that there will be no other trifles to write down is to be interpreted definitely as a promise to come back again.

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What about the one crore of rupees which has been contributed towards the Development Department in the last five years at the rate of twenty lakhs a year from the cotton cess? It is only a trifle for the cotton trade to pay and therefore we must not say anything more about it.

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The Finance Member said that sixteen thousand rooms were costing 3 1|2 crores. If these tenements were valued to-day, the value would be about a crore and a half at the outside. There is therefore a dead loss of two crores on this. This again is a mere trifle.

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In reply to a question Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that the expected income from the chawls per year was Rs. 9,16,000. As a matter of fact during 1925 the total rent was Rs. 4,27,000 and the accumulated arrears during the same period were Rs. 2,38,000. The difference between nine lakhs and a quarter and the sums realised is also a trifle!

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Swami Ram Karan Dass, Yogiraj of Bijnor is evidently a specialist in the art of writing letters to Viceroys, explaining to them how "man possesses in him wonderful powers". Here is a specimen of his art. To the present Viceroy he writes:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry that the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Montagu, the former Secretary for India was very well known to me, departed from this World. I am very grateful to him."

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Why was he grateful? "On receipt of my book—Hand book of Prophecies—which I submitted to him, during the course of the last German War, in which I had foretold the ultimate success of Britain, he wrote to me that in compliance with the appeal of His Majesty the King Emperor, I should pray for successful termination of the War."

WAYFARER.

## Notes of the Day.

### Suspicious.

Lord Winterton has had to answer a number of questions about Indian affairs. Regarding many of these questions he had no information, and the virtuous man refused to say anything about the Back Bay Scandal until he had received the official report. About the proposed Royal Indian Navy, however, he let out something which makes us still more suspicious of the quality of the generosity which has given India this "boon". The Royal Indian Navy, he replied, would in the meantime be controlled by British officers but approximately one in every three future vacancies would be reserved for Indians, *provided that suitably qualified candidates were forthcoming*. The Viceroy's speech when it announced the new "concession" to Indian demands for the right of self-defence did not mention this proviso. It will be long before Indian candidates with suitable qualifications are found. Meanwhile there will be no great hurry, we suppose, to provide training schemes to obtain them.

### Another Dark Manoeuvre.

The New Capital Committee which was responsible for the secret scheme for the supposed encouragement of Indian art is now busy with another dark manoeuvres. It has, we learn, given Mr. Fyzee Rahamin the work of painting one of the rooms at the Secretariat New Delhi. The Bombay School of Art, which has been for the last several years specialising in mural painting and has, at enormous expense, trained a body of young and capable artists, is ignored in favour of an individual who has been apparently found pliant enough to suit the alien "experts". Mr. Fyzee Rahamin has found it useful to attach Bombay to his name. But he has never bothered about Bombay. He has seldom cared to understand Bombay. He has always fought shy of a public display of his pictures in Bombay. Bombay has heard his name but has not seen his work. The reasons for this sudden favour by the New Capital Committee seem clear. Mr. Fyzee Rahamin is not expected to press the inconvenient claims of Indian artists. We do not suppose that either the Government of Bombay or well-informed opinion in Bombay will consent to renounce the rights of the Indian artists for favours granted to obliging individuals. This favour shown to a single artist will be represented as a great concession, but it is not an acknowledgment of the right to claim freedom from outside authorities. It is quite the contrary and we shall be surprised if there is not wide-spread resentment, at the secret and irresponsible action of the oligarchy at New Delhi.

### The Art of Retrenchment.

It is, indeed, a difficult process, this art of retrenchment, when the basic principle underlying it, as understood in all well-developed Secretariats saturated with the doctrine of trusteeship, is that the fat salaried post must be kept up while the *hamal* and the *chuprasi* must be sacked. The Bombay Government are doing their best to observe this principle. In a statement showing what further action they have taken on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, they point out that although "after full consideration" Government think they should not discontinue tentage allowance or the supply of tents to their officers, District Judges will be no longer allowed the supply of Government tents. The public, we hope, will be impressed by the rigour of this economy when it sees a District Judge going about without a Government tent or sleeping in the open. As regards other cuts, the usual course has, of course, been taken. In the Education Department the menial staff has been reduced and the post of a clerk abolished. In the Judicial Department six posts of clerks are reduced. The exigencies of public service—Trustees of India—demand it!

### An Encouraging Record.

Thanks to the splendid initiative of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Delhi has succeeded in showing that the indigenous systems of medicine can be taught on modern lines. There has always been a demand in this country for institutions like the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College of Delhi. Hakim Ajmal Khan's faith in the urgent need of making the college prosper has conquered overwhelming obstacles and now, as the report of the convocation for this year shows, the net annual income of the institution has reached Rs. 100,000, and its activities embrace not only teaching but medical relief on an extensive scale. Apart from the college, which has now 347 students, there is a medical school for girls and two hospitals. This is an encouraging record of an activity in which nationalist enthusiasm in Delhi has found a welcome opportunity to express itself and we wish it every success.

### Our Apathy.

In this Presidency the faith in the efficacy of the indigenous system is still there, except amongst the anglicised Indians who do not think it "fashionable" to resort to the Vaid or the Hakim, but over efforts to modernise the teachings of the Ayurvedic and Unani system and to compel the State and the local bodies to open dispensaries where patients can be treated with indigenous drugs, are woefully meagre. Mr. Dev, M.L.C., interpellated Government on Monday last as to the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Presidency and as to how many were maintained exclusively by local bodies. The reply was there were 223 dispensaries and 10 schools for the teaching of Ayurveda, and that 25 of these dispensaries were maintained exclusively by local bodies. As to state help it is stupendous in its generosity. Throughout the length and breadth of this province, there is only *one* dispensary which receives financial assistance from Government, and the total amount of that assistance is Rs. 511.

# MONUMENT OF BRITISH INEFFICIENCY.

## ABANDON THE RUINOUS SCHEME.

## SCATHING DENUNCIATION OF BACK BAY PROJECT.

(By Our Council Representative)

No member had a single good word to say about the Budget. It was severely criticised on all hands, and the Finance Member received a trouncing which he will never forget after his retirement to England. All parties in the Council were equally vehement in condemning the ruinous policy of the Government, and they swore they would never grant another pie to the officers for their wasteful schemes. If there was condemnation of the budget all round most of the criticism was concentrated on the Back Bay scheme of Lord Lloyd. No disposition has yet been shown from any side to accept the budget, not even by the Responsive Co-operators.

SCRAP THE SCHEME.

Mr. Swaminarayan who opened the attack in the early hours of the meeting asked that the Back Bay scheme should be scrapped lock, stock and barrel and he heartily agreed with the minority report, as no one knew how much they might lose in the end. Government's estimates were always liable to go wrong, as in so many cases in the past and he asked the Council not to have anything further to do with the scheme—the masterpiece of George Lloydian regime in this Presidency. The prevarications of Government in this matter are not of a nature to inspire any confidence in the minds of the members and the members made no secret of their fears and doubts. Mr. D. B. Adwani while equally condemnatory of the Back Bay scheme complained about the supineness of Government in regard to the unemployment problem in this country. While in other countries governments were already tackling this grave problem, they were again and again informed in Bombay that a preliminary enquiry was being made. "Is that the way to deal with the question?" he asked.

MAKE WAY FOR BETTER MEN.

Mr. Nariman made a fighting speech, but without going into details he made a vigorous attack on the Government, particularly on their inefficiency to deal the urgent problems of the people. The more he had seen of these annual creations of the retiring Finance Member, he told the Council, the more he was disappointed and disgusted with them; but this last budget was the limit he said, and its creator would long be remembered in this Presidency "If you are unable to do better" he almost said, "then you had better clear out and make way for better men, who could easily be found in Bombay". The two best speeches, however, were those delivered by the Maratha members in Marathi, and they were full of wit and humour and shrewd points. They were at the same time the strongest speeches made in the Council that day. Both these gentlemen, Messrs. Gunjal and V. A. Surve, come from the rural classes and they know better than anybody else where the shoe pinches and it was only natural that they should be so outspoken in their condemnation of the Government policy.

INCREASE OF TAXABLE CAPACITY!

While Mr. V. R. Kothari suspected the *bona fides* of Government in regard to their proposed policy of prohibition, Mr. Surve asked the Council whether it was decent and proper to allow the civilians to batten at the expense of the starving and semi-naked population. He scoffed at the suggestion of the Finance Minister that the taxable capacity of the people had increased with their growing poverty! He also did not believe that the people got their money's worth from the Government. It was no use, he contemptuously told the Government, to compare the taxation in England and India. Mr. Gunjal on the other hand threatened civil disobedience if the rural population was taxed too much for the sake of civilians. The discussion was not finished when the Council rose for the day.

When Mr. Deo accused the Government of telling the Council a lie, the President called upon him to withdraw the word and put it in more parliamentary language, and Mr. Deo sportingly agreed to do so, but said his meaning was still there in spite of his withdrawal.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again yesterday, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

During question time, in reply to Mr. Lalji Naranji's supplementary question Mr. Cowasji said Government had not approached the Government of India for the additional cost of Rs. 3,08,526 for filling the block at Colaba.

In reply to Mr. G. B. Pradhan Mr. Cowasji said the land would cost from Rs. 19 to 21 per square yard when properly filled in, and the Government of India had not yet been asked for the enhanced rate above the price already contracted for.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, speaking on the Budget, said that instead of a profit of Rs. 15 crores on the Development Scheme, as was stated by the General Member when the scheme was launched, they had now come forward with a loss of three crores of rupees. Only two years ago the Director had told them that the profit would be four crores; after some time it came to two crores and now the profit was converted into a dead loss of three crores. What guarantee was there, he asked, that this estimated loss would remain at that figure and would not increase? The scheme was turned down by the Government of India several times and it required a very strong man like Sir George Lloyd and his adviser Sir George Buchanan to launch such a scheme. He entirely agreed with the Minority Report that the operations should be stopped at once, instead of their incurring heavier losses in future.

SHEER WASTE OF MONEY.

He thought it was a sheer waste of public money, and if any one wanted to complete the work he should be allowed to do so on his own account. It was not proper to waste further amounts of the taxpayer. They were told that the total expenditure on all the schemes would be 14 crores, while to-day the Department had spent as much as 1,130 lakhs on suburban and all other schemes. On this amount the Presidency would have to pay an interest of 80 lakhs yearly, while their total expenditure per year formerly was estimated at 60 lakhs per annum.

Coming to the Sukkur Barrage he said, they had spent six crores already and they would require 12 crores more for its completion. All that would involve the Presidency into the payment of annual interest of over three crores. Was it not necessary to cry halt now and save further unnecessary expenditure? Even now they were paying an interest of 20 lakhs per year for the follies of Government, and if they went on at that rate the Government would have to cut down all necessary expenditure in other directions.

THE FAVOURED DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai complained that the budget estimates were received by the members only ten days previously and they were thus unable to give them their close attention. He also complained that the Finance Committee was not given sufficient power over the framing of budgets. When the Back Bay Scheme was launched they were told that the money would be spent in Bombay for Bombay and by Bombay; and he wanted to know how much of it was actually spent in Bombay. The Reserved Departments were swallowing the larger part of the revenue, while the Transferred Departments were fed meagrely. They wasted all the available monies on the Reserved Departments and when they wanted more money they spoke of "nation building" departments being starved for want of adequate support.

Mr. D. B. Adwani said even when the Back Bay Scheme was started, according to the majority report, the estimates had to be doubled, and it was then said that the land would fetch Rs. 55 per square yard and that Government would be able to sell yearly about two lakhs yards. He asked Government to tell the Council whether they would now be able to get that price and sell that amount of land. Referring to Lloyd Barrage he said they could not speak in more favourable terms about it than he did about the Back Bay Scheme, since the country had to pay even now an interest of 31 lakhs per year, 10 lakhs out of which were to be withdrawn from the revenue reserve and 21 lakhs from capital.

PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Speaking about the prevailing unemployment, he said, they were told that the Labour Department was making preliminary investigations at a time when every civilised country in the world, every modern Government, was doing its best for its unemployed. The Bombay Government was stated to be the most advanced Government in the country, and yet they were told the Government were making preliminary enquiries and investigations. Had Government made any enquiries into the taxable capacity of the people; if not why had the Finance Minister told them that the taxable capacity of the people of Bombay compared very favourably with that of the people of England? The people of Bombay were taxed more than double that of Madras and four times that of Bengal. Land Revenue took away more than 40 to 50 per cent. of their income, while the rest of the income was taken in the shape of drink revenue, etc.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

BACK BAY FILLED WITH RUPEES.

Mr. S. S. Deo said it was the last year he was appearing in the Council for although his constituency had 70,000 voters it had only one seat, while East Khandesh with only 25,000 voters had three seats. Even that one seat would go away next year he said according to arrangement. But what could they tell their constituents of the work done by them, for they had done almost nothing. Were they to tell them that the Back Bay was being filled in by Government not with mud, but with rupees, an idea which made men like him shudder and giddy. Were they to tell the poor ryots who were tattered clothes, were living in huts and were half-starved that the Finance Minister had said that they were much better off; the Reforms had increased their taxes and every necessary of life, and even the postage stamps had gone up in price. Would the people be satisfied if they were told that instead of two members of Executive Council seven were now

(Continued on page 9.)

## CIVILIZING IRAK

### TWO MILES A MINUTE AEROPLANES.

### NEW CONSIGNMENT GETTING READY

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that fifteen aeroplanes, each able to carry 25 fully equipped soldiers, at the speed of two miles a minute, are nearing completion for use in Iraq.

These Vickers-Napier Victoria machines are provided with racks and lockers for rifles and ammunition and will provide the first real test of troop-carrying aircraft. Wireless, drinking-water tanks, and medical stores are being included in the equipment.—Reuter.

### TYPICAL RED-TAPISM.

#### BIRKENHEAD WITHOUT BACK BAY BUNGLE REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons at question time, to-day, Lord Winterton explained that the India Office had not yet received the Report of the Back Bay Reclamation Committee.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne drew attention to the fact that the report had been in England for at least a week "in the hands of private individuals."

Lord Winterton said that the report had been in the hands of people in England, but not in Lord Birkenhead's hands because the report was not made to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India but to the Government of Bombay. The reason why it had not reached Lord Birkenhead was that it first had to go to the Government of India.

Lord Winterton preferred to answer further questions after the report had been received.—Reuter.

### SINGAPORE BASE COST.

#### INDIA NOT TO BE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Scurr asked whether the Government of India had been asked to contribute towards the cost of construction and maintenance of the Naval Base at Singapore, and if not, whether it was proposed to ask for such a contribution.

Lord Winterton replied in the negative to both parts of the question.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Asked if he had anything further to report as regards the proposed Imperial Conference in the Autumn, Mr. Amery said that Mr. Baldwin would make an announcement shortly.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Asked if there would be an Economic Conference, Mr. Amery said that the economic aspect of inter-Imperial relations would certainly be discussed. Whether it was desirable to have a separate Conference was another matter.—Reuter.

### KING OF BELGIANS' VISIT

#### INDIA DEFRAYS £7,000 EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Scurr, Lord Winterton said that the visit of the King of Belgians to India was not made on the invitation of the Government of India. The visit was purely private and unofficial. The total expenditure which had been defrayed from the Indian revenue was about £7,000.—Reuter's Special.

### DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE.

#### NO BAN ON RE-ENTRY INTO INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. J. Batey asked why Doctor Sudhindra Bose was refused re-entry into India and whether his case would be reviewed.

Mr. Amery replied that since Dr. Bose reverted to the Indian nationality there had been no obstacle to his return to India. He could at any time obtain a certificate to enable him to travel thither.—Reuter.

### ASPHYXIATED ON STEAMSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

A day before reaching Aden, Leonard Rice, officer of the s.s. "Hadla" who was returning home after three years' service on the Indian coast entered one of the holds where he was overcome by fumes from cargo and was dead when he was discovered. A lascar who went to his aid was also gassed and died, while the ship's surgeon had a narrow escape. Feeling himself overcome by mysterious fumes after descending a hole to help Rice, he signalled to be hauled up.—Reuter's Special.

### OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Right Hon. George Lambert arrived at Government House, Bombay, yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay attended an entertainment in aid of the Nargol High School at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay attended "Lord Richard in the Pantry" performed by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday.

## UNITED ACTION

### MRS. NAIDU'S MOVE FOR CONFERENCE.

#### ALL-PARTY LEADERS INVITED.

DELHI, Feb. 22.

Mrs. Naidu is understood to be convening an All-Party Conference of leaders in Delhi in the first week of March to explore avenues of united action.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M.L.A., has also resigned his membership of the Independent Party along with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya with a view to assist in the formation of a Nationalist Party. The resignations have not yet been accepted by Independents.

It is understood that Swarajists have decided to vote against all demands of the Railway Budget, irrespective of results of motions for substantial cuts that may be brought forward by individual members of the Party.

### WU-PEI-FU ASSASSINATED?

#### AUTHENTICITY OF REPORT DOUBTED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Peking.—Wu-pei-fu has been assassinated at Hankow, according to vernacular papers, which, however, comment sceptically on the source of the report, which emanates from national quarters.—Reuter.

### CANTON STRIKE ECHO.

#### PORTS OF CANTON AND WHAMPOA CLOSED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Hongkong.—The Customs Commissioner at Canton has closed the ports of Canton and Whampoa pending return to the Customs, for examination and assessment to duty, of the cargo irregularly removed by the Canton Strike Committee. It is believed that cargoes belonging to five nations are involved.—Reuter.

#### "MOST SERIOUS CRISIS" PRECIPITATED.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Shanghai.—The action of the Commissioner of Customs, at Canton in closing Canton and Whampoa (mentioned earlier) precipitates a most serious crisis in China's relations with the foreign Powers.

The Red Government of Canton, which since last year, rigorously boycotted British ships and goods but non-British goods have been admitted on the payment of "squeeze" to strike pickets who frequently seized cargoes between ships and customs. The Canton Government did nothing to check this.

Developments are expected.—Reuter.

### FORTY STEAMERS IDLE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Canton.—Forty steamers have been rendered idle as a result of the closing of the ports. The Canton Government does not, at present, give any sign of complying with the Commissioner of Customs, requirements. The Chinese appear to be delighted at the check given to the strike committee's illegal acts.

Over a dozen piracies on foreign steamers have occurred on the Pearl River during the past few months, the latest being two seizures while vessels were lying anchored at Whampa within few hundred yards of the Military academy.

Peking.—The Foreign Office is telegraphing to the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Canton to investigate the customs situation.—Reuter.

### FRANCO-TURKISH TREATY.

#### FRENCH PAPER'S ASTONISHMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Paris.—"L'Oeuvre," referring to the British comments on the Franco-Turkish Treaty is astonished at the suggestion that France while carrying out her mandatory duties is promoting an anti-British policy in Asia. The paper expresses the opinion that certain clauses of the Franco-Turkish Treaty, as for instance, one providing for joint policing of the frontier might advantageously be included in the future Turco-Iraq Treaty.—Reuter.

### DHALBHUM RAJ ESTATE DISPUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Privy Council heard, to-day, appeal from Bengal between Sri Pratapchandra Deo Dhabaldeb and Sri Raja Jugadischandra Deo Dhabaldeb, consisting of three consolidated appeals, namely, two cross-appeals from the decree of the Calcutta High Court, dated 20th June 1924, which affirmed the decree of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, dated 24th August 1922, and an appeal from two orders of the Calcutta High Court made after the said decree, namely, on 26th July, 1924 and 18th August 1924.

The main question for consideration is whether succession to the Raj Estate of Dhalbhum Raj according to the rule of lineal primogeniture which has been recognised as a family custom from time immemorial can be affected by testamentary directions of the last holder of the Estate.

The hearing has been postponed till the next sessions for obtaining a larger board of Judges.—Reuter's Special.

# INDIA'S "NEW TOY."

## POSITION OF INDIANS IN NAVAL SCHEME.

## NON-OFFICIAL INDIAN FOR LEAGUE DELEGATION.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The House of Commons began the week's work, this afternoon, with a record batch of Indian questions, some 40 of such questions filling three pages of the Order Paper.

Lord Winterton, replying simultaneously to the questions, put by Messrs. Wardlaw Milne, and Windsor and Commander Kenworthy, regarding the Royal Indian Navy, said that in the meantime it would be entirely controlled by British officers. It was proposed that, approximately, one in every three future vacancies should be reserved for Indians provided that suitably qualified candidates were forthcoming. He said that the proposals contained in the Report published in India would receive further consideration, and mentioned that under the Report's financial proposals the annual cost of the Indian Navy was not likely greatly to exceed the corresponding cost of the Royal Indian Marine.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne thereupon asked whether the training of Indians for commissions in the Indian Navy was actually the training at sea.

Lord Winterton replied that he preferred to see the Report which had not yet arrived from India, but he was under the impression that it would certainly include the training at sea.

TRAINING ON SPOT IN INDIA.

Commander Kenworthy asked why the sons of Indian gentlemen should not be sent straight away to Dartmouth or a certain number if they could pass the necessary examination.

Lord Winterton replied that it was because the proposal was for the formation of a separate Indian Navy, and under it schemes would be made for training those men on the spot in India.

Commander Kenworthy drew attention to the fact that when the Dominion Navies were formed there were a number of the King's cadetships given to the sons of Colonial gentlemen who now formed the nucleus of the officer corps of these Navies and asked why that should not apply to the case of India.

Lord Winterton replied that Commander Kenworthy must have overlooked the fact that Australia with which he was attempting to draw an analogy had its own training scheme.

Commander Kenworthy said:—I am referring to long before that.

ENTIRELY AT INDIA'S EXPENSE.

Replying to Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke and Mr. Wilson together, Lord Winterton declared that the Indian Navy would be maintained entirely at the expense of Indian revenues subject to any special financial arrangements that might be made, if at any time its services were placed at the disposal of his Majesty's Government, for non-Indian purposes.

Mr. Windsor asked whether opinion of the Legislative Assembly had been sought and obtained regarding the Indian Navy.

Lord Winterton replied that publication of the scheme for the Indian Navy would give an opportunity, which had not hitherto occurred, of eliciting the views of the Legislative Assembly, which would, in due course, be required to consider legislation on the subject.

COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Robert Wilson asked whether the Commissions in the Indian Navy would be held direct from the King-Emperor or from the Viceroy.

Lord Winterton replied that it was intended that officers should hold the King's Commissions in the Indian Navy similar to those now held by officers of the Indian Marine.

Colonel Applin asked, if in view of the number of Anglo-Indians already serving in the mercantile marine afloat, their claims to serve in the proposed Indian Navy would receive favourable consideration.

Lord Winterton answered that all classes would receive consideration, and due weight would be given to previous nautical experience.

Replying to Mr. Kelly, who referred to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of March 28th, 1921, regarding the appointment of Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the General Staff in India, Lord Winterton said that the procedure now was that the Commander-in-Chief was appointed by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, while the Chief of the General Staff was appointed by the Secretary of State for India (with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War in case of British service officers) on the nomination of the Government of India.

SALARY OF JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked first whether the Government of India intended again to submit to the Assembly the resolutions recommending that statutory appointments to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from India should have recent knowledge of Indian law and receive a salary of £4,000, and, secondly, if it was not accepted by the Assembly he asked what action the Government of India intended to take to effect the reform in the interests of the people of India in view of the proportion which those appeals bore to the work of the Privy Council.

Lord Winterton replied to the first question in the negative, and, answering the second, said that no action was intended by the Government of India at present but His Majesty's Government were considering what steps would be taken with a view to increasing the number of members of the Judicial Committee having recent knowledge of Indian law.

DELEGATION TO LEAGUE

"In settling the composition of each year's Delegation, due consideration must be given to the variety of circumstances" replied Lord Winterton, when asked by Mr. Batey why a non-official Indian was not included in the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations on the last occasion.

THE SPEAKER "IN DIFFICULTY"

"The demarcation between Reserved and non-Reserved subjects always gives me a good deal of difficulty. I must confess, I think this question might have been left to be dealt with in India," interposed the Speaker when Lord Winterton, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik, Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Scurr were arguing the merits of the question put by Mr. Scurr regarding the dismissal of an Indian clerk of the P. W. D. at Ikrah. Lord Winterton had submitted that it was no part of his duty to answer such questions, especially since the Reforms had been passed, as members of the Assembly or of Provincial Councils could ask questions, make speeches, and vote on proposals.

Col. Wedgwood suggested that it was a question of courtesy, and the Secretary of State inquired from India on such points in order that members might keep some sort of check on what was going on in India.

INDIAN WORKERS IN CEYLON AND MALAY.

Mr. Kelly sought information regarding the result of negotiations between the Government of India and the Ceylon Government in connection with the introduction of a standard wage for the Indians working on plantations in Ceylon.

Mr. Amery said that the report had not yet been received from Ceylon, and promised further information when it arrived.

Mr. Montagu asked whether the Government of India was publishing a report of its agent in Malaya regarding improvements, if any, in the wages of Indian workers on rubber plantations.

Lord Winterton quoted examples of the prevailing wages, and added that he had not been informed of the Government of India's intentions, but an inquiry could be made if Mr. Montague desired.

"NO INFORMATION."

The Under-Secretary was similarly accommodating on several other questions with regard to which his excuse "No information" provoked supplimentary questions, notably the threatened arrest of Mr. Das's daughter, which Col. Wedgwood said was causing bitterness in India.

Lord Winterton promised, as a matter of courtesy, to make an inquiry and find out, but he definitely declined the request of several interrogators that he should take action in connection with the appeal of Lieut. Chadwick in Simla in May last year.

Finally, he informed Mr. Whiteley that the cost of the India Office Staff had been reduced by £37,000 sterling per annum since 1919-20.—Reuter.

### FOREIGN TYPEWRITERS.

#### INDIGNANT CRIES IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The use of foreign typewriters by Government Departments was ventilated by questions in the House of Commons, and Mr. McNeill, amid indignant cries, said that nearly 25,000 of the machines used in Government offices were foreign. He added that they were mainly purchased in war time when satisfactory British machines were not available. Requirements for the next two years would be met almost entirely from large surplus stocks but tests were being made to find satisfactory British machines for the future.

There was another indignant outburst when a member asked if representations had been received from Buckingham Palace.

Mr. McNeill did not reply.—Reuter.

### A BRUTAL MURDER.

#### MASKED DACOITS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Information reached Calcutta of an armed dacoity committed in the house of Mr. Lalchand Paramanick in the village of Chanbrahmagacha in Serajgunj. About 60 masked dacoits armed with guns and swords entered the house, tied the inmates with ropes, and demanded the key of the iron safe. Lalchand recognised some of them. It is said the dacoits fired shots at Lalchand killing him on the spot. The ruffians broke open the iron safe, removed Rs. 50,000 cash and jewellery and disappeared. They were given a hot chase, but the dacoits scared the pursuers away with random shots in the air.—F. P. I.

# RRESPONSIBLE RAILWAY BOARD.

## ASSEMBLY REJECTS WHOLE DEMAND.

### SWARAJIST--INDEPENDENT PACT.

*After four hours' discussion yesterday, Mr Jamnadas Mehta's motion for rejecting whole of the demand for the Railway Board was carried by 51 votes against 48, the Swarajists and majority of the Independents voted together.*

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The voting on the Railway demands for grants commenced to-day in the Assembly. About 200 motions of reductions, including both nominal and substantial cuts, appeared on the paper but the majority of them overlap the main part of the debate relating to criticism of the railway policy centred round the motion to limit the grant for the Railway Board. Non-official benches did not show any appreciable increase in their strength.

The voting on the demands will continue till Friday.

Mr. Rangachariar asked whether the Assembly branch would be separated from the Legislative Department.

Mr. Graham said this matter was considered after the Inchrape Report and it was decided that the Assembly work should not be separated but the President (Mr. Patel) had authorised him to state that a statement under his direction was now being prepared to work out a scheme of separation which would then be considered by the Government of India.

### SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUE.

Pandit Motilal asked for a day to discuss the South African issue.

The Home Member said he stood by his promise. If members pressed for a day he would arrange to get a day but asked the members to consider whether it would be in the interests of India and would benefit their case if they held a discussion at this stage. Many had already known from the correspondence the nature of the negotiations.

Pandit Motilal wanted a day during the session.

### NO GRANT FOR RLY. BOARD.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved omission of the grant for the Railway Board. He said Sir Charles had based too much hope on the members of the Standing Finance Committee helping him. He was a member of a committee. He had reserved to himself the right to move this motion. He held that the Railway Board was an irresponsible, unconstitutional and arbitrary body. The extension of the Lee concessions and more particularly building of palaces for their railway officials by restoring grants rejected by the House shewed the respect the Board had for the House. There was also extravagance and wastefulness while the figures in respect of Indianisation were manipulated. Indians were not being appointed to the top posts. The claims of Indians had been repeatedly superseded. Mr. Metha as a member of the Central Advisory Committee declared that it was a misstatement to say that the Council approved of the constitution of the Rates Committee as an advisory body.

PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE FORFEITED.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik complained that Government did not appoint any Indian to the Railway Board. The Board had, in his opinion, forfeited the confidence of the people.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, supporting the motion took account of constitutional losses and gains. While on the one hand the separation scheme had not enhanced the control of the House on the Railway Board, it had made the Secretary of State relax his control. Thus the Railway Board had become more autocratic than ever without the Assembly gaining a corresponding control over its affairs. And now the House had been asked to relax its control as regards details of the Railway administration. The Assembly thereby lost all control over the agents of the Railways which even the old unreformed Council had. Although the move to make the Railway Board grant non votable did not succeed yet for all practical purposes the House had lost all real control over it. He ridiculed the idea that members of the Railway Advisory Council had any power.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussainali thought that judging from to-day's debate the applause the Commerce Member received yesterday was more hollow than real.

"NOT EMBARRASSED A BIT."

Sir Charles Innes, in the course of a lengthy speech, after explaining certain points raised by Mr. Jamnadas, said "If the House carried this motion it will not embarrass us one little bit but it will only prejudice his (Mr. Jamnadas) own cause. It will show the sense of responsibility of the House in a matter of this kind. For ourselves if this vote is omitted it will save us the worry of discussing forty-six other motions under this head."

GRIEVANCES BEFORE SUPPLY.

Pandit Motilal said last year he moved the omission of the Railway Board's grant on the ground of grievances before supply and he supported to-day's motion on the same ground for the Railway Board had during the past twelve months not changed its policy and methods and was continuing to be wasteful and betraying their trust. The picture that Sir Charles Innes had drawn of the railways being free from Parliamentary interference might apply to a free country, but in the case of India they had to keep a watch over arbitrary powers. He asked if the members of the railway services would have resigned in case the Lee concessions had not been granted. Had not they contracted to serve on present basis? Then again orders for locomotives were being sent to England.

Mr. V. Raju said the speech of Sir Charles Innes had convinced him that he must vote for the motion.

SIR A. MUDDIMAN'S RESPECT FOR HOUSE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said the issue before the House was that assuming they had real grievances they would block their discussion by passing the motion under discussion but there was a constitutional issue involved on which he wanted to speak seriously. "I desire greatly that the Executive Government should not get into the habit of restoring grants and I do not desire that the House should get into the habit of rejecting demands which it knows will be restored thereby forcing the Executive to use those reserve powers. You thereby make Government callous of using those powers You are impairing constitutional integrity. You will make Government treat these motions as a mere formality."

Voices: Why did you restore ten lakhs cut?

"It was my respect for the vote of this House," continued Sir Alexander, "that I allowed for six months the state of affairs that I disclosed in respect of Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code (applause). There are only two courses open either by accepting this vote they would let administration go to the devil or they will exercise the power of restoration. I appeal at least to one section of the House to reject this wrecking proposal (applause).

A SUN-DRIED BUREAUCRAT.

Mr. Abhayankar said the speech of Sir Charles Innes was typical of that of a sun-dried bureaucrat.

The House adjourned for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Mr. Sim, referring to the arguments of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, said if his proposal was given effect to the Railway contribution to the State would have to be raised by Rs. 10 crores and there would be no prospect of reducing the rates within the life time of this generation.

Mr. Rangachariar asked the House to realise that the Railway Board was there to manage property of large value. Even Swaraj Government must have a Board to manage it. If the House wanted to condemn the Board, it would be justified in passing a vote of censure on the Railway Board but to turn down the whole demand was not the correct procedure to adopt.

THE "PARTY IN POWER."

Col. Crawford joined Mr. Rangachariar in protesting against the motion under discussion for it would deprive them of the opportunity for voicing their legitimate grievances. The party in power was misusing its opportunities. (Pandit Motilal: Which is the party in power?)

Col. Crawford: "Your party is in power. All through the country side you are depriving the people of the right of expressing their opinion. I hope the country will realise the futility of this programme and send different set of representatives." (Laughter). He felt that the Railway Board was showing its responsibility to the House.

Dr. Haider said he would have gone into a lobby of the Swarajists if motion had been one for nominal cut.

Sir Basil Blackett said he had never been fond of saying quarter truths and half truths. When he gave promise he said that prospects of taking an Indian in place of Mr. Sim were bright (Mr. Rangachariar) Mr. Parsons was then acting for Mr. Sim but the speaker did not think at that time that transfer of Mr. Sim from his post would occur at such an early date. At any rate he never said that under no circumstances would the post go to a non-Indian But leaving this aside, he claimed that the appointment of two Indian Directors showed Government's response to the opinion of the members of the House.

Mr. Rangaswamy moved closure which the House accepted.

THE POLITICIAN'S PEG.

Sir Charles Innes said to-day's discussion showed that politicians thought here was a peg on which they must hang all their grievances and not discuss things from a business point of view even on the Railway Budget. He absolutely denied that the Railway Board was more irresponsible to the House than any other department.

It was now 3-45 p.m. when a vote on Mr. Jamnadas's motion was taken The division proved, critical and by 51 votes to 48 Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion was carried amidst Swarajists' applause. The Swarajists and a majority of Independents voted together while one or two members, particularly Dr. Lohakare, remained neutral.

DEFECTIVE INSPECTION.

The Assembly then proceeded with the second demand, Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar moved a cut of Rs. 30,000 and drew attention to extravagance and defective inspection.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar alluded to the Pattukottai train tragedy.

Sir Clement Hindley pointed out that the proposed cut, if carried, would mean no allowances for inspectors who worked on the lines very often away from their homes.

Mr. Rangachariar also drew pointed attention to the serious nature of the Pattukottai disaster and thought that defective inspection was responsible for it.

Sir Charles Innes affirmed that Government were not dealing leniently with those responsible for the accidents. Indeed during the last few months no less than twelve railway servants had gone to jail for carelessness in their duties. Sir Charles referring to the Pattukottai affair, said wilful negligence was not responsible for the accident.

Mr. Neogy moved that the demand under head 'Inspection' be reduced by Rs 100 He referred to the case of the Railway disaster at Halsa and said full details of the enquiry were not made public.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

Sir Charles Innes next moved that the demand 8 lakhs and 68 thousand be granted in respect of Railway audit.

Mr. Rama Aiyengar moved for reduction of grant by Rs. 100. He said that when the Railway audit was separated from general audit and was placed under the Financial Commissioner for Railways the House was promised to be supplied with a copy of instructions that were to be issued to the audit officers.

Mr. Sim, replying, said that the House was not supplied with a copy of the instructions to the audit officers, because no such instructions had yet been issued.

The amendment was lost by forty-three votes against fifty-one.

Sardar Mutalik moved that the demand under audit be reduced by Rs. 100. He asked whether the Public Accounts Committee had within its right to examine questions of revenue.

Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar raised a constitutional question whether the Railway Board could disburse grants without consulting the House or the Standing Finance Committee for Railways.

Mr. Sim, in replying to the debate, said that there was no constitutional question as raised by Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar and the decisions of the Standing Finance Committee were not anticipated by Government.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao said that the question was whether the Railway Board could distribute grants on their discretion without consulting the House or Standing Finance Committee.

Sir Basil Blackett in winding up the debate said whether or not the Public Accounts Committee could examine questions of revenue was a constitutional one and was, for the present, being examined by the Legislative Department.

The motion for reduction was by leave withdrawn.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A P.

## GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

### SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ON DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

LONDON Feb. 22.

There would be many disappointments on the long road towards the final world-wide consecration of the Locarno spirit, said Sir Austen Chamberlain receiving the freedom of Birmingham. He warned his listeners to expect a controversy over Germany's entry into the League of Nations and the place she would occupy in it. But, "if the men who met at Locarno could meet and discuss the new problem they will be able to deal satisfactorily with it."—Reuter.

## INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

### UNEQUIVOCAL BRITISH OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Unequivocal opposition to the increasing membership of the Council of the League of Nations beyond the admission of Germany was voiced by all parties at a largely attended meeting of the League of Nations Parliamentary Committee in the House of Commons, and a resolution was passed unanimously viewing with grave apprehension the proposal to make fundamental changes in the constitution of the Council, and urging Government to offer strenuous opposition to it.—Reuter's Special.

## MISUNDERSTANDING ENDS.

### CORDIAL RELATIONS AMONG ITALY GERMANY AND AUSTAIA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A remarkable change has come over the relations between Italy and Germany and Italy and Austria during the past few days as a result of reciprocal explanations of the heads of three Governments, according to the "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent, who says that Sgr. Mussolini has assured the Austrian Chancellor that he never intended the invasion of Austria soil.

It is now in no way improbable that when Germany's application for admittance to the League comes up at Geneva in March, Italo-German co-operation may be very much in evidence.—Reuter.

## DANGER OF FRESH BUSH FIRES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Melbourne.—Though light rain has fallen in places, it is not enough to dispel the danger of fresh bush fires It is estimated that £150,000 will be needed to enable the victims of the fires to start afresh.

Hitherto over £80,000 has been subscribed to the various relief funds.—Reuter

Melbourne.—Considerable relief is felt owing to rain having extinguished many bush-fires —Reuter.

Sydney.—According to the latest reports from Wagga, the efforts of fire-fighters averted the danger threatening Tumbarumba Mountain —Reuter.

## BENGALI ENGINEER SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

Ramapati Roy, a respectably connected Bengalee youth and electrical engineer of Bombay, having been found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by the jury, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, at the High Court Sessions, Calcutta.—A. P

## ANGLO-INDIAN TRADE.

### LABOUR PLEA FOR GUARANTEES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

After a prolonged debate to which closure was applied at two this morning, the House of Commons adopted by 157 votes to 55, a money resolution authorising the introduction of a bill extending the duration and loans of the Trade Facilities and Overseas Trade Acts.

Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeil, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, introducing the resolution said that up to the end of 1925 over 63 million sterling had been guaranteed under the Trade Facilities Act and it was estimated that by the end of the financial year 65 million would have been guaranteed out of a total of 70 million authorised. The present Bill asked for its increase to 75 million sterling.

The debate centred mainly on the Government's refusal to grant credits to Russia which provided the Labour members with material for an attack.

DISASTROUS AND STUPID.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, replying amid considerable interruption said that Russia's favourable balance in her trade with Britain during 1924-25 totalled fifteen million sterling which had probably been spent in other countries. Russia was now coming to them asking for further credit to free her balance and enable her to buy goods rom their competitors. To lose money with a customer once was disaster; to lose it again with the same customer was stupidity.

HELP ANGLO-INDIAN TRADE.

Intervening in the debate Mr. G. M. Gillett (Labour), Banker, criticised the way in which guarantees had been given, particularly those to shipping and two million for development of Kentish coalfields. He asked if that had been thought out in relation to the coal situation and coal subsidy and also asked why more had not been done in connection with Indian trade. At first help was not allowed to be given to India owing to the condition of trade in India where there was then a great deal of what was known as "frozen credit." The embargo had been removed, and he was surprised that more had not been done to help Anglo-Indian trade.

NO EMBARGO.

Mr. McNeil replied that the question had his entire personal sympathy, but the answer was very simple. There was no sort of embargo. Indeed, business to the amount of about two million sterling had been guaranteed with India. If applications had been made for good business equally well secured for double that amount, he had not the smallest doubt that the Trade Facilities Committee would have granted them.—Reuter.

## USE OF WATERWAYS.

### PERSO-SOVIET AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Moscow.—A mixed Perso-Soviet Commission has signed an agreement for the joint use of waterways between Russia and Persia.—Reuter.

## BENGAL COUNCIL IMPASSE.

### WILL PRESIDENT EXPRESS REGRET?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

Further negotiations towards an amicable settlement between the President of the Council and the Swarajist and Independent members proceeded the whole day, while the proceedings of the Council went on in a thin House, presided over by the Deputy President. Though no definite settlement has yet been arrived at, it is stated that Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Swarajist leader, is agreeable to withdraw the resolution urging the removal of the President, provided the latter expressed regret for what had happened in the Council on Thursday last.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SEAMEN.

The whole of to-day was devoted to the discussion of a non-official resolution. Mr. M. Daud urged the appointment of a committee consisting of a representative of shipowners and seamen respectively, and members of the Seamen's Union, Government Marine Department and others to enquire into the causes of unemployment amongst seamen in Bengal and to advise what remedial measures should be adopted.

The resolution was seconded by the representatives of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other Europeaon members, who highly spoke of the fine service rendered by lascars during the war.

The Hon. Mr. Donald said the question of recruitment of seamen was a matter for the Central Government with which Bengal Government had no concern.

The resolution was carried.—A. P.

## AMATEUR DRAMATICS.

### LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY.

The opening night of Lord Richard in the Pantry staged by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club was voted to be an unqualified success by those who were at the Excelsior last night. The Governor himself arrived during the course of the evening and seemed to enjoy the play not a little. Being a farce in three acts and the twelfth production of the club, it was extremely well managed and performed. Mr. Duffy as Lord Richard and Mrs. Urquhart-Laing as cook were just splendid. They were always perfectly at ease and performed their part—and a particularly heavy one—to perfection. Mrs. Price and Mrs. Chadwick are old hands at the game and one could find no fault with them. An amusing feature was dinner in the kitchen when—as Lord Richard expressed it—it was painful to see Gladys eating her pudding and Cook inhaling her soup. The play will be staged throughout this week while Saturday will be devoted to a matinee.

## SANKARAN MYSTERY.

### ABSENT FROM COUNCIL OF STATE YESTERDAY.

### FAILURE TO LEAD OPPOSITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The hope of the few Swarajists in the Council of State that Sir Sankaran Nair would lead the opposition to the Government's motion regarding Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code was dashed to ground when the Madras Knight did not turn up at all. It is well-known that yesterday soon after his oath-taking he determined to oppose the bill in the Council and sent a chit to Mr. Ramdas Pantulu intimating his decision. He also took from the library two books concerning the subject, but what happened afterwards none can divine. His absence from the Council today was particularly noticed by all.

The Swarajists, however, under the leadership of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu did their duty well. They opposed the final passage of the Bill for the same reasons which had prompted their colleagues of the lower House to vote against it. But when the Assembly failed to reject the measure how could the few dissentients in the Council of State expect to succeed? They, therefore, did not challenge the division. The attitude of Sir Sankaran Nair is, however, a warning to the electorates. Sir Sankaran indeed, owes an explanation for his strange conduct.

Mrs. Besant explained her Commonwealth of India Bill to a large number of Indian members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Rangachariar were prominent among those present. There was a general discussion after Mrs. Besant's speech. The proceedings were not open to the press.

DELHI, Feb. 23.

Six official bills passed by the Legislative Assembly and one official resolution passed by that House came up for consideration and final passage in the Council of State today.

The Council passed the Bill amending the Civil Procedure Code 1908 and the Bill consolidating and amending law relating to Naturalisation in British India.

### "DISCRIMINATING" PROTECTION.

Mr. Chadwick moved for consideration of the Bill amending the Steel Protection Act, 1924 to provide for Rs. 12 lakhs in addition to Rs. 21 lakhs already provided for in order to pay as bounties for railway wagons and for railway passenger carriages. The effect of this bill was, therefore, to extend the bounty scheme to 1927-28.

Mr. Chadwick assured that the bounty would be slowly reduced every year because it was the hope of the Government of India that in a few years the industry would be able to stand competition but the bill, as it stood at present, followed the policy of discriminating protection.

The Bill was then passed.

Then Mr. Das obtained the consent of the House to the passage of the Bill amending Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 and Provincial Insolvency Act 1920.

### ABUSE OF SEC. 109.

Mr. Crerar then moved for consideration of the bill amending Criminal Procedure Code 1898 in order to restore to magistrates the discretion to send either to simple or rigorous imprisonment persons convicted under Section 109 (Security). The Bill was considered clause by clause without discussion, but before it was allowed to be passed Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu pointed out that Section 109 was a preventive and punitive measure. So long as separation of judicial from executive functions had not been effected, the discretion would always be used from executive basis and not in a judicial manner. The arguments of the jail officers that jail discipline was affected was very hollow. There had been glaring abuses of Section 109, for witness the Nagpur Satyagraha case in which hundreds of persons who had certainly good means of livelihood were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Government had not disclosed its motive for restoration of discretion to magistrates.

Rai Naliniath Seth Bahadur in further opposing the bill said the Executive in India had been slow to assimilate advanced views on criminal jurisprudence. Harsh measures only hardened the criminals.

Mr. P. G. Desikachari opposed the bill from the legal point of view.

"DANGEROUS AND INEQUITOUS."

Dr. Ramrao characterised the bill as a dangerous and iniquitous piece of legislation.

Mr. Shyam Bihari Misra (U. P. Official) and Mouiv Abdul Kaseem (East Bengal) wholeheartedly supported the bill.

Mr. Crerar briefly replied and the bill was passed the few dissentients not claiming division.

The Madras Civil Courts Act 1873 amendment bill was then passed with a few alterations suggested by the Law Member.

The Council, lastly, accepted the official resolution that no action be taken on chapters four and five of the Tariff Board report regarding supplementary grant to steel industry except that supplementary assistance be given to tin plate industry by increasing from Rs. 60 to Rs. 85 per ton specific protective duty on all steel in plates and tinned sheets including tin troggers and by reducing duty on tin block from fifteen per cent. ad valorem to a specific duty of Rs. 250 a ton.

The Council adjourned till Thursday.—A.P.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO SIR LESLIE WILSON

### MR. BHARUCHA "WANTS TO KNOW."

### TRANSLATE WORDS INTO ACTION.

Mr. B. F. Barucha sends us the following "open letter" to Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay:—

Sir,—When you landed on these shores and took charge of your high office, I addressed to you an open letter, and requested you to put a stop to the Back Bay bungling, and to the Debt Development Department of Sir George Lloyd. In your address at the opening of the Legislative Council you have gracefully admitted:—

(1) That you "have visited the Reclamation works on occasions too numerous to mention and that you confess to an increasing anxiety, each visit, as to the future."

(2) "That the results of the first season's working of the Dredger were very disappointing!"

(3) "And that the next year's working showed even worse results than the first!" and Sir, this is in spite of the very earnest assurances given to you by Sir George Buchanan during your personal interview with him! So, Sir you are convinced as to the inadequate capacity of Sir George Buchanan, the Expert Advisor of your predecessor, Sir George Lloyd!

How under these circumstances, with the bitter experience of Sir George Buchanan staring in our faces, can the people of Bombay accept, without thorough scrutiny, the report of Sir Alexander Gibb? Would you please tell us either by a Press Note or through the Director of Information.

(a) Which big reclamation works have been undertaken and executed by Sir Alexander Gibb?

(b) Or in which huge reclamation works he has acted as Expert Adviser and in which his advice and estimates have turned out correct?

(c) If the Government acts on his advice, and suffers further loss, whose is the responsibility:—Sir Alexander Gibb's, or Sir Lawless Hepper's, or of the Government of Bombay?

Sir, like a gentleman you admit, that both you and the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir have come to this agreement, "that the fullest enquiry into the present position was not only desirable, but necessary." That is quite true. Now, if the fullest inquiry is necessary, as you very rightly admit, how can you propose to go on with the work on Block 8, without knowing the result of the said inquiry? You, Sir, base your future plans on the Report of the Majority Committee! Will you please note, what Mr. E. C. Reid, a signatory to the Majority Report says about the estimates for filling in Blocks 1, 2 and 8? Does he not consider it essential that the Chief Engineer's forecasts of expenditure after 1st October, 1925 for the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8 be checked by an independent firm of Consulting Engineers? Has that been done Sir Leslie? Does not Mr. Reid urge the appointment of another independent Committee, fully representative of all interests, to go into the whole question thoroughly and report at an early date?

Have not the Indian Chamber, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Deccan Subha, the Parsi Rajkeya Subha and the Bombay public been demanding an independent inquiry into the affairs and accounts of the whole Development Department, the Reclamation Scheme included?

Will not your Government be responsible for flouting this definite public opinion, if you push on with the completion of Blocks 1, 2 or 8, without thorough inquiry?

May I say, Sir Leslie, that the responsibility of Sir George Lloyd, Sir George Curtis, Sir George Buchanan and Sir Lawless Hepper for all the Bungle is clear as daylight. Will you not be responsible, if you very gracefully and cleverly draw down the curtain and proceed with the Blocks 1, 2 and 8 which are sure to entail further loss to Bombay?

You say, you do not stand for false prestige. Well, Sir, please translate your statement into action, and you will find Bombay standing by you firmly.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

## KASHMIR'S RULER.

### SIR HARI SINGH'S ACCESSION TO THRONE.

JAMMU, Feb. 22.

Magnificient celebrations are proceeding here for a fortnight in honour of Sir Hari Singh's accession to the throne of Kashmir. About 200,000 sterling is being spent on ceremonies and festivities, on alms and feeding poor and productive public works also entertaining troops, schools, asylums, hospitals, orphanages, etc. Religious ceremonies and theatrical performances of Indian character and military reviews are arranged for first few days.

Among numerous guests are Maharajas of Bharatpur, Alwar, Patiala, Panna and Dholpur. The final religious ceremony with State procession and ceremony in Palaces takes place on Thursday with durbars, illuminations and feasts for officials in the evening at the cities and palaces of Jammu, Srinagar, Gilgit and Leh and throughout Kashmir. A special programme including sports and banquets, is arranged for European guests from 5th to 9th March.—A.P.

# FUTURE OF INDIAN ART

## OCCASION FOR DETERMINED DEMANDS.

### PROPOSED CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

The following extracts form a Note published in response to a query during a recent session of the Assembly in regard to the Prize of Delhi Scheme. The Government of India have now addressed the Note to Provincial Governments for their opinion. It seems to be the outcome of a "promise" given by the Hon. Mr. Ley in the Assembly. The authors of the Note had to consider what steps the Government might reasonably take: first for the employment of Indian talent on the decoration of New Delhi; secondly, for providing facilities for the advanced training of Indian artists.....

In fulfilment of a promise given by the Hon. Mr. Ley in the Legislative Assembly, the Government of India has had under consideration the question of giving encouragement to Indian artists by employing them on the decoration of the New Capital buildings at Delhi. At the suggestion of the Hon. Member for Industries, the Viceroy consulted the undersigned and subsequently invited the Principals of the Calcutta and Bombay Schools of Art, as representing the two Presidencies chiefly concerned, to confer with him on the subject. A meeting of this Committee took place at the Viceregal Lodge on July the 15th and the following were the conclusions arrived at.

His Excellency asked the Committee to consider with him what steps the Government might reasonably take (assuming that a way could be found out of the difficulty alluded to): first, for the employment of Indian talent on the decoration of New Delhi; secondly, for providing facilities for the advanced training of Indian artists.

The Committee agreed with His Excellency that these two objects should be kept quite separate, as there was not necessarily any connexion between them. No doubt the decoration of the buildings in the New Capital would be chiefly the concern of the Viceroy of the day with such advisers as he might care to consult, but the Committee were of opinion that any attempt to secure suitable designs by means of competitions among private artists would be doomed to failure, for the reason that Indian artists qualified to tackle important work of this nature do not at present exist. In the view of the Committee, the only possible way of enlisting Indian talent for this task would be by establishing at Delhi a Central Art Institute to which the most brilliant of the art students from all parts of India could be attracted, and where they could receive more advanced teaching in mural painting, sculpture and certain other branches of the Fine Arts. This Central Institute, the Committee thought, would solve both the problems indicated by His Excellency, since it would meet one of the most pressing needs now felt by Indian art, and at the same time put at the service of Government a body of really capable artists.

DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING ART SCHOOLS.

In the opinion of the Committee the deficiencies of existing Art Schools are mainly three. In the first place they are fundamentally local in their scope, with their horizon limited to the Provinde in which they are situated; secondly, they make no provision for the advanced graduate teaching which plays such an important part in Europe; thirdly, the majority of them are concerned rather with the minor applied arts and crafts than with the major arts of sculpture and painting. What is needed, in order to remedy these deficiencies, is a Central Institute to which specially promising students can go after they have graduated at the local Schools of Art, where they can rub shoulders with artists from other parts of the country, studying one another's methods and thus gradually breaking down the system of water-tight compartments which is at present retarding the development of Indian art, and where, in a word, they can pursue their studies on broader and more stimulating lines. An Institute of the type contemplated by the Committee would be, not a new departure, but merely a logical extension of the system already in existence and tested by long experience. The members of the Committee emphasised their unanimous view that any scheme adopted by the Central Government must take full account of the established centres of Art activity, whether official or private; and that any additional machinery that might be set up, must be designed to run in harmony with them. In this connexion the Committee also laid stress on their view that the regional character of the Fine Arts, as developed in the several Provinces, must at the outset be maintained at Delhi, their idea being that a natural fusion of the several local styles will follow in course of time, and that it would not be wise to endeavour to hasten this fusion artificially.

As time goes on and the Institute develops, it may be found desirable to include architecture and some other branches of the fine arts among the subjects with which it is to deal. But for the present the Committee consiser that these subjects should be strictly limited to painting and sculpture —the two branches which stand in most urgent need of assistance,—particularly as most of the applied arts and crafts with which the local schools are concerned, are essentially regional in character and depend for their stimulus and vitality upon their own special environment.

Assuming that the Government of India and the Local Governments are willing to share their responsibilities in this matter, the Committee recommends that the Institute be jointly organised and controlled by them. For this purpose the Institute will consist of quasi-independent sections—one for Bombay, another for Bengal, another for Madras, and so on. Each of these sections will be under the control of its own Provincial Director, who will be appointed for a term of at least five years. The Directors of the Provincial Sections would most suitably and conveniently be the Principals of the Provincial Art Schools, which will thus maintain their own branches as it were, for advanced teaching at Delhi. The working season at the Institute will last for eight months, i.e., from September the 15th to May the 15th, with four months' vacation during the hot weather and a break of about three weeks at Christmas. During these eight months, the Provincial Directors will be in residence at Delhi for three months only, but each of them will be assisted by a whole-time Superintendent —preferably an Indian—who will reside on the premises for the whole of the working season.

The Institute as a whole will be governed by a Board composed of the Provincial Directors, with a President appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy. In all matters pertaining to the Institute the decision of this Board will be final.

NO RISK OF STANDARDIZING ART.

The students or graduates will not at first exceed 30 in number, of whom there will not ordinarily be more than 8 in each Provincial Section, including a proportionate number of painters and sculptors. The students will be required to pass a prescribed test and will be provided by the Local Governments with scholarships of the value of Rs. 200 per mensem for a term of three years. They will also be allowed free quarters, if they so desire, at the Institute, and will be encouraged to undertake private commissions subject to the condition that Government will have a prior claim to their services at such rate of remuneration as may be fixed by Government in consultation with the Governing Board. The method of securing admission to the Institute will be as follows:—The candidates will send in their applications according to the rules published by a Local Committee in each Province. Applicants will be eligible from all Arts Schools or kindred institutions, public or private, in India and Burma. Those candidates who are selected by the Committee will be admitted as probationers to undergo an entrance examination, which will be held locally in Bombay, Calcutta, and possibly some other centres under the control of the Governing Body. The syllabus of the subjects of the next examination will be drawn up by the Board during the period that the Directors of the Provincial Sections of the Institute are in residence at Delhi and this syllabus will offer alternative subjects suited to the artistic requirements of each Province. There will thus be no risk of standardizing Indian art, the test being, as far as possible, designed to bring out the best work of the students in different spheres of art, viz., in the decorative, realistic and imaginative branches of painting and sculpture and in landscape painting. The work done in this entrance examination by the probationers will be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Central Art Institute. The reason that a test examination rather than the mere submission of students' work is considered desirable is that the Directors may be able to satisfy themselves that the work is the 'bona fide' work of the students themselves. At the expiry of the first term of three years students of exceptional ability, not exceeding four in number, will be eligible for Government of India fellowships of the value of Rs. 300 per mensem, which will enable them to stay at the Institute for a further course of two years. In no circumstances will they be permitted to remain beyond the period of five years.

The Institute buildings will comprise a self-contained section for each Province whose students are numerous enough to justify it. At first, some Provinces will probably not send to the Institute more than one or two students. Should this happen, it is suggested that the students might be admitted by courtesy to one or other of the other Provincial Sections.


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# MURAL PAINTING IN NEW DELHI.

### WORK FOR MR. FYZEE RAHAMIN.

The New Capital Committee has, we are informed, given Mr. Fyzee Rahamin the work of painting one of the rooms at the Secretariat at New Delhi.

# MONUMENT OF BRITISH INEFFICIENCY

### DENUNCIATION OF BACK BAY PROJECT.

(Continued from page 7.)

sitting on the front benches, or that instead of a small Council there was an enlarged Council now sitting. How had all these things benefitted the people he asked. He for one had a mandate from his voters to vote against any and every taxation Bill.

GOVERNMENT'S GUILT.

They were reducing expenditure in nation-building departments, but not in the salaries of fully paid officers. When the Government were asked to suspend revision of land revenue the Council thought it was actually done, they were told by Government it was done only temporarily, because that particular word happened to be in the resolution, while revision settlements were taking place everywhere and revenue being increased. That was not fair to the Council and Government was guilty of telling them a lie.

The President asked the member to put the unparliamentary expression into more parliamentary language.

Mr. Deo withdrew the word but said his meaning was there still.

SELF-CREATED CALAMITY.

Mr. A. N. Surve said they had to pay heavy interest for the large sums borrowed by the Presidency and it would be a great burden on the people. They were told that the finances of the Presidency were dependent on favourable seasons, if the rains failed what would be their position? Their position would indeed be parlous for now they found that their cash balances were being utilised for payment of interst charges.

Coming to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme he said the Finance Minister had warned them against scare-mongers and spreaders of rumours and disaster. But said Mr. Surve their Indian culture prohibited them from returning even abuses. He had also spoken of calamities such as plague and famine, but then they would remember that while those calamities were brought upon them by Providence, this calamity was brought upon themselves by their own hands. There was nothing common between them. He complained they had wasted crores of rupees over the Back Bay Reclamation which if they had spent on nation-building departments would have made the progress of their country quicker, much quicker.

FINANCE COMMITTEE, A FARCE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said last year when the House had discussed the Budget it had complained that all the documents were not placed in its possession in proper time. This year the House had to make a similar complaint and the Finance Minister was not right in saying that the members had all the material in their possession. They wanted the Auditor-General's Report, as well as that of the Accountant-General and the proceedings of the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee was absolutely reduced to a farce, as it had sat only two days before the presentation of the budget, and had no hand in the framing of it, and its whole proceedings were absolutely useless, for they had not got before them even the proceedings.

HIS SIXTH BUDGET.

They were told by the Finance Member that it was his sixth budget. The first budget presented by him was a miserable failure, and they had hoped that subsequent budgets would improve with the experience gained by him; but unfortunately this budget was the worst of all. And that was the monument left behind by him for the people of Bombay. What had he left for the people of Bombay? Not only a deficit of 60/70 lakhs but a proposal for new taxation. They had hoped that at least for his last budget he would be remembered for some time to come, but that was not to be. The Finance Member was very optimistic about the financial situation of the Presidency, but Finance Members on the eve of retirement were always optimistic, but unfortunately the members were not; for he would not have to bear additional burdens of taxations. They, who lived in this country would have to bear the financial burdens and not the Finance Member.

BOMBAY AND BENGAL.

While they were discussing their budget Bengal was also discussing its budget and what did they find on comparison. Bengal was larger than Bombay, its population was greater and in every respect Bengal was as important as Bombay, if not more important. Yet they found Bengal able to manage its affairs within ten crores and nobody could say that the affairs of this Presidency were managed much better than that of Bengal, in spite of their deficit of 60 lakhs. So far as their Government was concerned it was absolutely inefficient in the management of its affairs. But while the Government was inefficient in the management of finances in the department of law and order it was certainly superior to the non-official benches, for while the latter could not put down legitimate agitation, the Government could, and it could arrest this man and put down that.

If Government wanted an improvement then let the finances of the country be a transformed subject and he knew of two or three gentlemen in Bombay who could manage the finances far better and he asked Government to give these gentlemen a trial for three years and give them a free hand, and if they did not improve the finances then complain about the capacity of Indians to govern themselves.

MONUMENT OF BRITISH INEFFICIENCY.

He complained that the cotton cess was still being levied in spite of suburban development and building of new chawls having stopped. These activities were not to continue any longer and he wondered why the cotton cess was still being levied which brought in a revenue of Rs. 20 lakhs yearly. While medical and educational departments were being starved, and while there was an unseemly squabble going on between the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Government, the Council expert bunglers wasting crores of rupees on Back Bay Reclamation a monument to British inefficiency.

PROHIBITION ISSUE.

Mr. V. R. Kothari said the public was very strong in regard to prohibition, and it was almost unanimous. Government had done nothing on the report of the Committee which was appointed some 3 or 4 years back. Last year the excise income had increased so much that he thought it would be very difficult for them ever to reach the goal of prohibition, although the Committee was of the opinion that it should be reached within ten years. Government had in fact flouted the decision of the Committee, and if Government did not like that idea they must say so frankly, instead of doing what they were now.

Then again about compulsory education he said the Bill was passed about three years ago, but instead of a large number of schools being built they had only a few hundred more now. The Finance Secretary had written that if the members did not show greater responsibility in the passing of the budget, they would not be fit for further instalment of reforms. What could they expect from persons of such a mentality. Perhaps because Lord Birkenhead was not sufficient explicit in his pronouncement he had the Financial Secretary to explain matters to them.

He also complained that the Home and Finance departments were not given in charge of Indian members, although Sir C. V. Mehta was there since the last few years and had recently returned from England to qualify himself for the privilege of being called an England-returned man. He then complained that nominations to the Council were made on wrong principle.

The President said that these nominations were made by the Governor personally, and therefore the member could not discuss the matter.

Mr. Kothari said then in that case he had to say nothing and resumed his seat.

ABANDON BACK BAY SCHEME.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan thought it was impossible for them to improve the financial conditions of this Presidency unless they had a radical change in the policy of Government. During the last six years absolutely no progress was made in the nation-building departments for want or finance, and unless they had the power of purse in their hands they would not be able to do anything in that direction. The Finance member had said that the taxable capacity of the people had increased, for that, the speaker said, the Government would have to first increase the productive power of the people he said.

About the Development Department he said he entirely agreed with the general opinion that the Back Bay Scheme should not be proceeded with unless and until they had a special commission to go into the whole matter. Were the Government going to pout the opinion of the public in this matter as they had already done? He asked them to call a round table conference of the different local bodies concerned together with the Council and then decide on their future course.

Mr. R. G. Soman said it was not a fact that the position of the agriculturists had at all improved. The rural population was altogether neglected although the greater part of the revenue was got out of them, namely, excise stamps and land revenue, for which no return was given to it.

Mr. S. T. Kambli also spoke, but his remarks could not be heard at the Press table.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said it was a ruinous policy to live on their cash balance year after year, and thus make both ends meet. Their cash balances were a sort of reserve funds, he said.

THROW OUT THE BUDGET.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal said it was both wrong and criminal to support the expenditure on the Back Bay Scheme, as it was so much waste. He strongly, condemned the Sukker Barrage, which he thought ought to have been shown to the members of the Council being launched. The duty of the Council was therefore clear and it was to throw out the Budget. About compulsory education he asked how much money had been devoted to it during the last few yeads, and complained that rural development was very much neglected by the Government, although the salaries of civilians were increased to meet which they had to pay additional taxes. Then again he severely condemned the policy of employing an expert for finding water, namely Major Pogson as he thought that person had altogether failed to fulfil the promises he had made. He also wanted the offices of Photozinco Superintendent and Director of Information to be abolished, for they were doing no good. He asked whether the members were merly sent into the Council for passing the budget estimates, so that Government could spend the money as they liked. He warned Government that if they were bent on increasing the taxation, then it would be the duty of the ryots to find out ways for non-payment of such taxation and resist it. He, as a representative of the ryots, would oppose any suggestion for further taxation.

GOVERNMENT SHIRKING ITS RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. V. A. Surve complained that the increase in the rural taxation was made for the purpose of increasing the salaries of civilians and for giving them all kinds of allowances so that they might enjoy at the expense of half-starved peasants. People in the rural areas were dying of hunger, and they had no clothes to wear and no schools to attend, and yet the Council was asked to pass the budget placed before them imposing additional taxation on the people. What had the Government done for spreading compulsory education, although the Act had been passed some three years ago? He thought Government were shirking their responsibility and throwing it on the Local Boards. In his own district there were 92 schools which had no teachers at all, although the buildings were ready long ago. In some schools again each teacher had to teach as many as 80 to 90 students. He felt that the rural population was burdened with additional taxation in order that more money might be available for Lee loot. It was no use comparing the incidence of taxation in Bombay Presidency and in England, for what amenities were they giving the people for the taxation that was wrung out of them by the Government? Were the people given even one-eighth part of the amenities given in England? If Government wanted to increase the salaries of civilians, they could do that by giving return tickets to a number of them and thus decreasing their number by about 25 per cent. Was it proper he asked to levy additional taxation on poor people so that the very highly paid civilians might go about in their motor cars and live in all luxury?

At this stage the Council adjourned till to-day (12 noon.)

# INDORE COMMISSION.

### NO REPLY FROM HOLKAR.

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Government of India have not yet heard from the Maharaja of Indore regarding their proposal for a Commission of Enquiry.

The reply from Indore is not likely to be received before the end of the month.—A.P.

# "ACT OF BRUTE FORCE"

### ALLEGED BREACH OF TREATIES.

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

Mrs. Besant writing in to-day's "New India" under the heading "The British Crown and Indian Princes", says on the subject of the Indore Commission:—The British Government declares that it has no concern with any dependent subjects or servants of the Maharaja who is absolute respecting them. It must be remembered that the Government of India is under the Governor-General and British India is only a member of a group of separate Indian States, that the sacredness of the Treaties between the British Crown and the Indian States has been acknowledged by Queen Victoria, Edward VII and George V and that the late war was found to re-establish the sanctity of Treaties. Indore is an independent ally of the British Government and the Viceroy, as representing His Majesty the King, the head of the Indian Government is the Governor-General.

As such, his only relation with the major Princes is with them as independent Allies of the British Crown. Yet the Commission is issued by the Governor-General who has no power over the Indian Princes with Treaty rights. It is as though Britain had issued a Commission in obedience to the newspaper clamour to try the Kaiser. To set up a Commission in breach of treaties is an act of brute force menacing the safety of every Indian Prince who is an ally of the King.-Emperor and not his subject. The Governor-General's Commission raises a question of the greatest importance, and, unless quashed, may deprive the Crown of Britain of the friendship of the Princes of India.—A. P.

# "UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

### BOMBAY PROTEST MEETING.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday night, a meeting was held to protest against the proposed Commission for enquiry into the complicity of the Maharajah of Indore into the Bawla Murder case, Dr. M. B. Velker presiding.

The President said the appointment of the Commission was *ultra vires*, and he strongly objected to its personnel, although to him the life of a common peasant was as valuable and sacred as that of a prince. The Maharajah must be tried by his peers and not by officials. In the past such Commissions had failed, as in the case of Malhararao Gaikwad who though declared not guilty was deposed by the British Government. The Chief of Aundh was given a similar treatment. He desired to tell the Government of India that the only issue on which the Maharajah should be tried must be his connection with the Bawla Murder case, and nothing else.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay is emphatically of opinion that the Commission of Inquiry into certain Indore affairs which the Viceroy has announced in his communique that it is his intention to institute, is unconstitutional and irregular inasmuch as it is in contravention of past precedents and policy and definite Treaty obligations and announcements.

NEED OF INFORMING THE PUBLIC.

"That in view of the alarm and apprehension that have been widely caused among large sections of the subject under direct British rule in India no less than amongst the ruling chiefs and subjects of Indian States, this meeting earnestly urges upon the Government of India the absolute necessity of immediately informing the public on what sworn and written testimony or allegation, and on whose complaint, Government have proceeded in coming to the decision to appoint the said Commission of Inquiry.

"That this meeting is further of emphatic opinion that if in spite of public alarm and opposition, Government do, for reasons of State, stick to their decision to appoint a Commission of Inquiry that Commission should be so constituted as to inspire public confidence and allay apprehension, and that the terms of reference and the scope of inquiry should be very clearly and accurately defined, and the assurance solemnly given that no departure therefrom will be made in the final decision of action the Government will take."

The last resolution authorised the President to communicate the other resolutions to the proper authorities.

# VATICAN V. ITALIAN GOVT.

### DIFFERENCES OVER PROPOSED ECCLESIASTICAL LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Rome.—Now that Government is legislating in matters divinely reserved to the Holy Father, the latter is unable to recognise such competence except in agreement with him. This epitomises a letter of the Pope to Cardinal Gasparri in which the former emphasises the recent differences between the Vatican and Government regarding the proposed ecclesiastical legislation.

His Holiness says that the priests participating in the Ministerial commission which drafted the proposals did so without the mandate of the Holy See, and were unaware what principles were involved and what modifications were intended. The Pope considers it incredible that the Catholics of Rome itself should embark on far-reaching legislation relative to the Catholic Church of Italy without prior consultation with the Sovereign Pontiff.

The letter concludes by declaring that no negotiations or agreement can take place while the iniquitous conditions imposed upon the Holy See and the Pope continue to exist.—Reuter.

## CABLE ITEMS.

A Mardel Plata (Argentine) message says: The aviator France has been ordered by the Spanish Government to terminate his flight at Buenes Aires and after a brief visit to Monte Video to embark for Spain. —Reuter.

A Leyden message says:—The death has occurred of Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, the Emeritus Professor and Director of Physical Laboratory here.

In a rugby match Northampton lost to Cardiff by 14 points to 10.—

## M. C. C. DRAW WITH DEMERARA

LONDON, Feb. 23.

George Town.—The return match between the M. C. C. and Demerara ended in a draw.

M. C. C. in the first innings made 385, (Hommond 111, Calthorpe 64).

Demerara in the first innings made 348 (Fernandes 120).

M. C. C. in their second innings made 124 for 2.—Reuter's Special,


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# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb 23.

Konderkerk, Coerkemp, Hamburg
Lt. de La Tour, Guard, Dunkirk.
Rydall Hall, Oliver, Liverpool.
Ischia, Fullo, Genoa.
Astrol, Anderson, Beomont.
Braconian, Brown, Calcutta.
Esquilino, Guolerto, Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24.

Hamburg Maru, Orihara, Kobe.
Hakata Maru, Matsushita, Karachi.
Jethon, Senderson, Colombo.
Nordmark, Bewersdorf, Bangkok.
Bankura, Hatchard, Busreh.

## LOADING.

Feb. 23.

Steamer Shahristan, for Antwerp.
Steamer Servistan for Jeddah.
Steamer City of Agra for New York.
Steamer British Rose for Mahomerah.
Steamer Khuzistan for Mahomerah
Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, February 23.)

**ALEXANDRA DOCK.**

2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 27/2, M M and Co.
3 Atlantis 4360, K'chi, 26/2 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Pilsna, 4829, Trieste, 1/3, L Triestino and M. I.
5 Delta 4739 China 2/3 M M & Co.
6 Cl. Stuart 3639 C. Ports N.F. J F & Co.
9 Zayani 2627 N.F. N.F. H S Shustary and Co.
10 Karoa 3607 Durban, 3/3 M M & Co.
12 China, 4173, Aden, 6/3, M M and Co.
13 Essex Glade, 2694, Dunkirk 5/3, L Edwards.
15 Egremont 5256 N York 7/3 Vol. Bros.

**VICTORIA DOCK.**

3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 24/2, M M and Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Basra 26/2 M M Co.
6 Port Said Maru 4260 Kobe, 26/2 O S Kaisha.
7 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Japan, 22/2, C & W. O S Kaisha.
8 Jethou, 2781, N.F., 23/2, Volkart Bros.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 N.F. N.F. S S N Co.
12 and 13 Ischia 2470 Genoa, 3/3 L Triestino.
15 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 3/3 M M & Co.

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**

A Jerseymoor, 2731, Japan NFF, N Y Kaisha
13 Muristan 1877, Japan 3/3, M M and Co.
B Lahore, 3143, China, N.F., M M and Co.
C/R Gambada, 3252, Calcutta, 26/2, M M and Co.
4 Laxmi, 124, W Coast Ports, 20/2, R Assaria and Co.
†10 Sarvistan 4845 K'chi 25/2 A Nemazee and Co.
G Nordmark, 906, Bangkok, 19/2, F F C and Co.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.
L/M Khosrou, 2492, N.F., N.F., T Morrison and Co.
N Singapore Maru, Kobe, 2/3, N Y Kaisha.

†This steamer is shifted to No. F Princes Dock.

## EXPORT.

Feb. 23.

S. S. Egremont for New York:—4 cwts Intestine, A Shushtry, 10 cwts Cardamom seed Alli and Co, 4 cwts Sheep casing A Shustry, 7 cwts Guts A Shustry, 2,200 cwts Myrabollums C Jiwanlal and Co, 330 cwts old Rubber Brough and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 100 bales cotton, thread waste, V N Joshi, 1,000 cwts Myrabollums N Megjee, 87 bales cotton waste S Kanaji and Co, 10 cwts Cardamomseed, S Kanaji and Co, 1 bale woollen carpets M M and Co.

For Philadelphia:—50 bales cotton thread waste B Mahashukhram and Co, 50 bales Jute rugs, I A H Moosa Ltd.

S. S. Ischia for Genoa:—50 cwts Gum Olibanum Y Moosabhoy, 1,100 tons manganese ore K M Nathoo, 1,200 tons old Iron and Steel scrap K M Nathoo, 275 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 220 bales cotton, K Visram and Co, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Bolmen for Genoa.—550 tons Iron Scrap, Commercial Italo-India Orientali Ltd,

S. S. Pilsna for Venice:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 200 cwts cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Alexandria:—155 bales Grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co, 15 bales Grey cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Sons Ltd,

For Trieste:—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 25 cwts Gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co, 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co, 830 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Rajputana for London:—50 bales Hemp, M E Umrigar, 22 cwts Fish maws, R Dhumji and Co, 4 bdles woollen carpets, F Hajioff, 2 bdles woollen rugs, Grindlay and Co Ltd, 4 bdles Fox skins, Grindlay and Co Ltd, 6 bdles wollen carpets, Grindlay and Co Ltd, 11 bales goat skins, H R Rehmanbhoy, 8 cases Bristles, J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 36 cwts Condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons, 47 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 20 cases Bristles, S Bannister and Co Ltd, 17 bales cow hides, G H Bandally, 5 bales sheep skins, G H Bandally, 7 cases cotton Prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 16 bales Goat skins, L Hassam, 25 bales Sheep skins L Hassam, 20 cases Black Bristles, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 3 bdles woollen carpets, A Azizullahoff, 1 bdle silk and cotton embroideries, A Azizullahoff, 14 bdles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff, 1 bdle lamb and fox skins, H A Aminoff.

For Smyrna:—21 bales cotton grey yarn, J David and Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—6 bdles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff.

For Marseilles:—101 cwts Gum Shiraz, Tamboli and Co, 202 cwts Mustard seed, Tamboli and Co, 100 cwts Gum Shiraz, I A H Moosa Ltd, 11 bales cotton Grey twist, C Ebrahim and Sons Ltd.

S. S. Kondekerk for Antwerp:—5 cwts Cardamomseed, Volkart Bros, 3,200 cwts Linseed oil cake, B H Lele, 5,500 cwts Ground nuts oil cake, N V Velmohomed.

For Hamburg.—166 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 100 bales Hemp M B Kaisha Ltd, 400 cwts Gum Ghatty, S Khetsey and Co, 1,500 cwts Myrabollams, M B Kaisha Ltd, 100 cwts Nigerseed, Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 2,000 Groundnuts, Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwts Myrabollams, N Megjee, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 5,899 cwts Groundnuts, Ralli Bros, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 275 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co, 50 bales Hemp, W Latham and Co Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—1,000 cwts Groundnuts oil cake, B H Lele, 4,000 cwts Groundnuts, J A H Moosa Ltd, 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Copenhagen:—10 cwts Cardamum seed, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S. S. Shahristan for Dunkirk:—1,209 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co Ltd, 440 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co, 220 bales cotton, A Damodar, 330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 440 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Essex Glade for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd, 50 bales cotton fly, M Mafatlal and Co, 110 bales cotton, G Doosa and Co.

For Rotterdam.—75 bales cotton thread waste, V N Joshi, 110 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co, 69 cases Goat skins N V Eerste, Nederlandsche Mij Voor Groundstoffen Voor de Hoeden Industri.

For Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros Ltd.

S. S. Esquilins for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co, 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co, 270 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Piraeus:—100 cwts Wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. City of Agra for New York:—40 cwts Black Carraway seed, M Thadani and Co, 1,125 cwts Ground nuts, M Thadani and Co, 300 cwts Nizir seed, M Thadani and Co, 2,000 cwts Myrabollams. C Jivanlal and Co Ltd, 72 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1,000 cwts Myrabollams, K Megjee.

For Philadelphia:—27 bales Goat skins, M H Allahibux, 143 cases Goat skins, H M Halim and Co, 17 bales wool, Shamjimal.

For Boston:—63 bales Goat skins Thos Cook and Son Ltd, 300 cwts Gum Ghatty, S Khetsey and Co.

S. S. Delta for Hongkong:—150 bales cotton, Grey Twist, David Sassoon and Co, 29 cwts dry Grapes, R Manjee and Co.

S. S. Port Said Maru for Moji:—

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Lahore for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.

S. S. Singapore Maru for Kobe.—20 cwts Gum Tragacanth, H A A Kermany.

S. S. Muristan for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

S. S. Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Jerseymoor for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 3,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

## IMPORTS.

Feb. 23.

S. S. Bornio Maru, Agents O S Kaisha, from Tokyo:—21 cases clock. 25 cases Tooth Powder, 30 cases cotton yarn, 7 cases medicine, 2 cases glassware, 2 cases Toys.

From Osaka:—35 cases Porcelain, 22 cases Buttons, 200 cases Glassware, 25 cases match boxes, 30 cases white yarn, 20 cases Enamelledware, 90 cases cotton yarn, 25 bales cotton yarn, 642 bales Grey cotton yarn, 50 bales Grey cotton drill, 363 bales Grey cotton shirting, 90 cases Glass Bangles, 32 cases Brass wire, 28 cases white drill, 20 cases Red Shirting. 250 kegs Red Lead, 17 cases Celluloid Bangles, 5 cases silk yarn, 5 cases Spectales.

From Nagoya.—60 bales Grey shirting, 40 bales Grey drill, 179 cases Porcelain, 127 cases Glassware, 10 bales cotton yarn

From Honykong:—25 bags Sugar candy, 20 cases dry Ginger, 300 pkages Cassia, 5 cases Camphor, 100 cases Empty match boxes, 36 cases cotton Hosiery, 44 cases Enamelled ware, 31 cases cotton under shirts 39 cases Tin ware, 189 cases Glassware, 50 bales cotton drill, 132 bales Grey cotton shirting, 61 cases Grey cotton shirting, 46 cases Bambooware, 66 cases celluloid bangles, 14 cases Celluloid ware, 50 cases Safety Matches, 20 cases cotton drill, 14 bales cotton drill, 65 bales Grey cotton sheeting, 130 bales cotton yarn, 36 bales Matting, 500 kegs Red Lead, 200 casks Coal Pitch, 300 pieces logs, 15 cases Glass Beads, 11 cases Toys, 10 cases Paper, 10 cases Refined Camphor, 8 cases Porcelain ware.

From Canton:—15 cases Paper, 7 cases silk piecegoods, 100 bdles cassia, 1,309 bales cassia, 30 bales China roots, 40 baskets China roots.

From Singapore:—7 bags sago flour, 121 bags betelnuts, 51 bdles rattan, 8 cases rubber goods.

For Colombo:—125 bags areca nuts, 14 bales cotton piecegoods, 25 H/chests Tea.

From Penang:—116 bags Betelnuts, 51 slabs Tin.

From Moji:—90 cases Glassware.

From Yokohama:—15 cases cottongoods, 4 cases Toys.

S. S. Golconda, Agents M M and Co, from London:—40 cases Olive oil and Castor oil, 60 cases salt, 236 cases Biscuits, Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery, 33 cases Vinegar and O'Stores, 1,088 cases Toilet and Common soap, 71 cases Safety Cartridges, 90 cases Port wine, 260 cases Gin, 150 cases medicine, 13 cases Glassware, 106 cases Beer, 35 cases Spirit, 1,155 cases Blashing Powder, 36 cases Plaster of Paris, 72 cases Colours, 23 cases Invalid food, 45 cases Provisions, 28 cases Vibrona, 26 cases Sherry, 31 cases Oil Varnish, 15 cases Carpets, 26 cases Tobacco and Cigarettes, 67 cases Ingots and Refig. oil, 18 cases Spirit Varnish, 75 drums Sanitary fluid, 470 drums fluid, 50 drums cylinder oil, 60 drums disinfectant fluid, 40 drums Bitumen solution, 20 drums Composition for sheep buttons, 30 drums Turpentine Substitute, 50 drums Linseed oil, 120 drums Mineral Tar, 30 drums cable, 20 cases Harmless medicine, 60 cases Envelops and paper, 46 bales Envelops and paper, 23 bales canvas, 35 cases Second Hand Clothing, 100 cases Winearnis, 56 cases Photo material, Plates and Kaper, 40 bales old newspaper, 96 bales Tyres, 35 pieces Tyres, 86 drums Paint, 4,704 kegs Paint, 71 cases Paint, 51 cases Perfumery, 52 cases Empty Glass Bottles, 157 mats Empty Glass bottles, 90 bags Empty Glass bottles, 66 bdles Shovels, 209 bdles Plywood, 30 bdles Steel Tubing, 12 barrels Grease, 3 cases Lubricating Grease, 1 case Grease, 22 cases Cycles, Parts and Accessories, 20 cases Tinned Sausages, 33 cases Gum, 14 cases Iron Bed steads, 18 cases Embrocation, 75 cases Ale, 60 pkges Hoops, 32 pkges Emulsions and Syrup, 20 coils Steel wire rope, 27 cases Ink, 25 casks ink, 110 cases Sporting Powder, 20 kegs Sporting Powder, 90 cases Iron washers, 21 cases Rivets, 11 cases Screws, 15 cases Varnish, 30 kegs White lead, 17 cases Brandy, 30 drums Anti corrosive Composition, 25 bdles steel, 2 cases Ivor.

From Bordeaux/London:—40 cases wine, 10 cases Sardines, 897 cases Brandy.

From Havre/London.—25 cases Champagne, 100 pkges copper sheets.

From Middlesbrow:—2,715 bdles Galvd Sheets, 578 Galvd Sheets, 600 sheets cutting, 552 pieces Steel Channels, 694 pieces Steel Plates and Angles, 207 pieces Steel Bars, 20 pieces Fleets, 28 kegs Glue, 83 bags W I Gibes, 19 bags Steel Kegs, 109 pkges Railway Material, 25 drums Tar, 16 rees Steel rails, 12 cases distance pices and kegs.

From Antwerp:—23 bales Leather Belting, 29 bales paper, 66 cases screws, 32 cases nails, 35 cases wall Tiles, 57 bdles Galvd Bends, 75 pieces Galvd Bends, 178 bags Bolts and nuts, 320 bdles square bars, 179 pieces plates, 100 coils Galvd wire.

From Hamburg/London:—5 cases Iron ware.

S. S. British Sailor, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co, from Abadan:—7,499 tons Liquid fuel, 333 crates Empty Glass carboys, 2 cases Personal effects.

## "MUSSOLINI PASHA"

### ITALIAN DICTATOR'S MACEDONIAN ORIGIN.

Mussolini, that hundred-per-cent Italian nationalist, is, says the "Philadelphia Public Ledger," of Macedonian origin. That would at least help to account for the similarity between Fascist methods of persuasion and those of the Balkan comitadjis. The authority for the assertion (which is quoted in the "Berliner Tageblatt") is a Hungarian *emigre* named Leo Mussolini, who says that the family is traced back to a certain Mussolini Pasha, a Macedonian, who had charge a Turkish vilayet in the sixteenth century. Falling out of favour with the Sultan, the Pasha fled to Croatia and settled in the district of Modrus, near Fiume, where three villages bear to this day the names of Mossolin, Mussolinsk, and Mussolini. This account says that Mussolini Pasha during most of his career was a bandit chief, and adds that the Pasha's descendants have all been good fighters and capable officials. Benito Mussolini, says his namesake Leo, is of plainly recognisable Macedonian type.

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 23.

The disturbance over north-east India has passed away east wards after causing a few light showers in Upper Burma. The disturbance over north-west India is also feeble. It has caused a few light falls in the extreme north and is now passing through United Provinces.

The temperature is unusually high in North-west India.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.—A.P.

## ANOTHER EVEREST EXPEDITION

DELHI, Feb. 23.

General Bruce is contemplating another Everest Expedition. He is now on a visit to Delhi and will leave for Nainital, tonight, from where he will proceed to Darjeeling next week.—A.P.

## BRITISH LABOUR COLLEGE.

### LADY WARWICK'S GIFT.

The General Council of the British Trade Unions Congress has decided to accept the offer of the Dowager Countess of Warwick to give to the Congress her property at Easton Lodge, consisting of the residence and a thousand acres of land attached. The mansion is to be used as a trade union college and will be run under the direct auspices and control of the General Council A consultation will take place with the governing bodies of Ruskin and the Central Labour colleges respectively in regard to their position.


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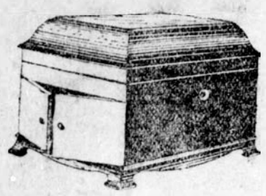

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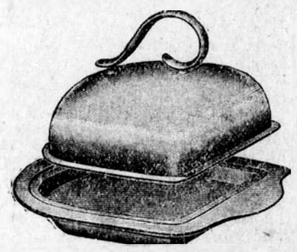

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## RANGOON LETTER.

### THREE MURDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

In a recent article in the "People", Lala Lajpat Rai called this the land of palms, pagodas and poongyees. The fourth "p", however, that is prominent in this place, is the police which while busy in pursuing politicals is not so active in putting down pernicious crimes for protection of the public. On Saturday last, the 13th, the environs of Rangoon were the scene of two terrible outrages: One a case of double murder involving a European shop-assistant and an Anglo-Burman school-mistress near the Kokiya Lakes on the outskirts of the town and the other a murder of a Mussalman rice merchant in a boat in the Irrawaddy on his return from Insein. The barbarous mutilation of the bodies of the couple as well as the mystery in which the crime is shrouded have created a greater commotion in some quarters than the other crime which was no less dastardly. Yet the police have offered a reward for aiding in the detection of the Kokine murder while the fate of the Muslim merchant has receded in the background. No reward has as yet been offered for detecting his murderers and he is likely to become a figure in the table of dacoities in police-report.

THE BLACK ACT.

The Expulsion Bill is still the centre of political interest and the admirable debate on Mr. Amarnath Dutt's resolution has excited great interest. The fact that the Burman Swarajist member, the only real representative of Burma in the Assembly, spoke against the measure, is a hopeful sign for otherwise it seems to Indians over here that a deliberate policy of isolating and ulsterising. Burma is sure to be followed in near future. The forceful and frank speeches of Pandit Motilal and Mr. Jinnah are the subject of widespread approval while it is felt that Dr. Dutta admirably emphasised the fundamental constitutional implications of the measure. As for men like Dr. Nandu—a gentleman who voted against Pandit Motilal's amendment to the Muddiman resolution—the less said the better: he has not even won his own confidence. The result of the debate which has been postponed is anxiously awaited.

THE CONVOCATION.

Since it is an unwritten law of our Universities that the Governor of a Province becomes *ipso facto* the Chancellor of the nearest University even if he has never been inside one as a student at "Home", Sir Harcourt Butler addressed the annual Convocation of the local University the 10th last. The speech has been criticised adversely by the two leading Indian daily papers of Rangoon as insipid and uninspiring. To do him justice, however, His Excellency played the role of his own Director of Information and head of the Publicity Bureau by detailing to the raw graduates the varied programme of developing Burma. At the threshold of life, the youth of Burma was sought to be impressed by the progress achieved by the Government in opening up the country and developing its resources.

COUNCIL POLITICS.

Apart from a show of babies and flowers to be held next week, a show of incipient legislators is also going to take place very soon. Leislative Assemblies must of course have parties and these parties are busy devising their programme for the next session. Great dissatisfaction prevailes at the appointment of Ministers and it was even reported that the Swarajist and Home Rule Parties had decided to vote a salary of Rs. 2 for the Ministers after the C. P. fashion. This, however, has been contradicted and it now transpires that the Home Rule Party is in a state of suspended judgment and like R. C.'s of Maharashtra is waiting to see the response made by the Government to its own demands before deciding upon the attitude to be taken up towards the Ministry. If there will be no response, it is to be hoped they will not imitate the R. C.'s by saying that then they should be in the Government to make the necessary response. The Swarajya Party, however, has already tabled a motion to reduce the Minister's salary to Rs. 2. Mr. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, is going to propose that the Expulsion Bill should not be made to apply to political offences.

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has protested against the practice of inviting tenders for foreign sleepers when excellent materials are available in India and Burma. The Chamber has suggested the name of Seth Narottam as an Employers' Delegate on behalf of Indian shipping interests at the forthcoming International Labour Conference with Mr. Haji as the adviser.


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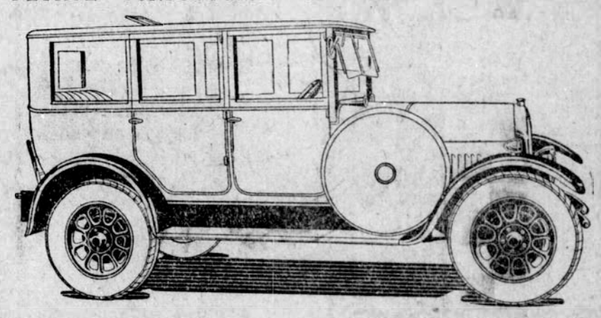

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Always regard a Sore Throat with the deepest suspicion and attack it at once with

**FORMAMINT**
*The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.*

**When Flushing the Blood-vessels With a Hose Pipe is an Impossibility :**

**Let SURABALLI Purify the blood :**

Suraballi Kasaya the Great Nervine Tonic, purifies the blood and builds muscles, bone and nerves. : : : :

It has 48 years of successful records behind it. : : :

**SURABALLI KASAYA**

Popular Price Re. 1-8.
Of all Progressive Dealers
or
**C. K. SEN & CO. LD.,**
29 Kolutola Calcutta.


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# Rs. 500 Rs. 250 Rs. 125

The Word for
MARCH
IS
# OGDENS

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA LTD.

# "SPORTSMAN" Monthly Competition

PRIZES:

FIRST PRIZE **Rs. 500** SECOND PRIZE **Rs. 250** THIRD PRIZE **Rs. 125**

100 Consolation Prizes of Fifty "Sportsman" Cigarettes.

**These Prizes will be Awarded EVERY MONTH FOR SIX MONTHS. Feb.—July 1926.**

The above prizes are offered each month for six months for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the six months February-July, 1926, as follows:—

February "SPORTSMAN", March "OGDENS", April "ENGLISH", May "MANUFACTURE", June "MATURED", July "MELLOW". For example, for the February Competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "SPORTSMAN". Similarly the word for the March Competition would be OGDENS and so on. Here is an example as a guide for the February competition:—

**S** mart
**P** eople
**O** ften
**R** elate
**T** all
**S** tories
**M** ostly
**A** bsolute
**N** onsense

**RULES AND CONDITIONS WHICH COMPETITORS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE.**

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on the printed entry form relating to this competition contained in this advertisement or on a plain piece of note paper. TWO GENUINE PAPER DISCS EMBOSSED WITH THE WORDS **"SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES"** AS PACKED IN TINS OF "SPORTSMAN" CIGARETTES MUST BE SENT WITH EACH ENTRY FORM.

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the "Sportsman" Competition, Post Box No. 89 Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded, in order of merit, to those competitors who, in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries, and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. A COMPETITOR WHO SUBMITS MORE THAN ONE ENTRY MAY WIN MORE THAN ONE PRIZE, as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merit of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the Competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. or any of its allied companies.

This notice is issued by the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Post Box No. 89, Calcutta.

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE.

## ENTRY FORM

Full Name_____

Address_____

_____

Sentence to be written here.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE.

Two Paper Discs, embossed with the words "Sportsman" Virginia Cigarettes as packed in tins of "Sportsman" Cigarettes must be enclosed with each Entry Form.

(11)

**Re. 1 for 50** MADE IN ENGLAND—OGDENS


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